The Front Line Wins When the Home Front Endures

Nippon Times

Home, Office, Workshop— Battlefields All, for Victory

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U.S. ATTU UNITS AGAINST WALL, KNOX REVEALS

Blames Bad Weather and Difficulty in Sending Supplies To Landed Forces

NAVY ISSUES STATEMENT

German Journal Voices Prediction That American Operation Sure to Fail

With the American public becoming restless and anxious as a result of the American government's continued maintenance of "golden silence" a week since the landing on Attu, the United States Navy Department was forced to issue an official report on Tuesday concerning the situation on Attu. The official report, however, merely revealed some details of the landing operations which took place on May 12, admitted that the Japanese Forces were fighting powerfully, and did not reveal anything new, according to a May 18 Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires.

The substance of the American announcement was as follows:

Details Are Told

1. Because of latest developments it is now possible to reveal some of the details of the American landings on Attu on May 11.

2. The landing operations were started by a scouting force at a cove on Holtz Bay, on the northeast end of Attu. The landings of the main strength of the American army were carried out at two points; at the Holtz Bay sector and at Massacre Bay, situated at the southeastern side of Attu.

3. The landings were carried out under the protection of the American navy's surface craft and army air units. The navy's surface craft bombarded the Japanese Forces' establishments situated at the above points and the army air units attacked the Japanese positions near Chicago Bay.

4. The two American units advanced further into the island meeting the stubborn resistance of the Japanese firing from numerous machine-gun nests. The Japanese Forces on Attu are entrenched along the tops of crags and cliffs.

5. In spite of bad weather the army air units, since the first landing, bombed and strafed the Japanese several times. The American Forces have secured positions on Attu and are continuing operations against the Japanese.

Knox Expatiates

These details, however, apparently did not satisfy the reporters, and they concentrated questions upon Knox. Thus Knox enlarged on the official report and declared:

"The greater part of the landed units consists of infantrymen of the United States Army. The two units that landed may be said to be converging in a pincer movement against the Japanese from Holtz Bay and Massacre Bay. I don't know as yet whether they have made contact, but the fighting is still going on. Until the operations prove entirely successful the authorities must keep strict reticence on the particulars of the situation. The Americans have occupied a height looking down on Holtz Bay and the Japanese position in the center of the island. Our casualties are smaller than we had expected."

Knox in this way was airing an optimistic view in order to appease public opinion in the United States but apparently he could not deny the difficulties facing the American forces.

"The naval and air forces are bombarding the Japanese defenders at every opportunity but visibility is quite bad over Attu Island," Knox is said to have added.

Radio News Commentator William Winters, emphasizing the fact that the Attu campaign was not likely to be completed so easily, said:

"Weather in the Aleutians is pretty ugly and the ground is awful. You can't depend on whatever communication facilities they have and so it's difficult to predict how the fighting there is going to develop. The success or failure of the landing operations will depend on whether the way can be left open for the reinforcements or not. And whether reinforcements can be sent over or not will be decided by the conditions of the weather more than anything else."

The spokesman of the United States Navy admitted that the Japanese were offering stiff resistance but

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U.S. and Britain Admonished Against More Inhumanities

Repeated Bombing of Japanese Hospital Ships Carrying Wounded Attributed to Their Consecutive Defeats in War

By a Diplomatic Commentator

Ever since the outset of the present World War, inhumanity and brutality characteristic of the Anglo-Saxons have conspicuously been displayed at various war fronts. Particularly noticeable have been the frequent bombing attacks on Japanese hospital ships, carrying the war wounded.

It will be recalled that the Arabia Maru was the first Japanese hospital ship which was subjected to wanton bombing by the enemy. This happened on January 4 of this year, and since then—during the brief period of only four months—as many as seven different hospital ships have been brutally and indiscriminately bombed, causing casualties among the occupants and also inflicting damages on three of these vessels. It should be particularly noted that these successive, unfortunate incidents have occurred despite strong protests filed with the American and British Governments on each occasion of the affairs, as was already announced by the Imperial Headquarters and also by Spokesman Tomokazu Hori of the Board of Information.

Without single exception, all those Japanese hospital ships which were attacked by the enemy had been notified to their governments well in advance, in accordance with regular international procedures, and were clearly marked to be easily identified even from afar. This fact indeed gives the enemy no room for any excuse, and we can, therefore, rightly put the whole blame on them for the atrocities committed by them so frequently.

Of course, there is no question that the Anglo-American brutal and inhuman acts not only violate the international laws set forth in the Geneva Treaty but their actions are quite unpardonable in the light of humanity. The Japanese are well aware of the undeniable fact that such beautiful words as "humanity," "international justice," and "the universal brotherhood of Christianity," which the Anglo-American people have always played on their lips, have now completely gone down to the bottom of the sea, together with their pet warships, like the dust on earth.

It is more than obvious that the United States and Britain have come to resort to such brutal actions because of their consecutive defeats suffered on all the war fronts since the Pearl Harbor debacle and the irrevocable blunder off the Malay coast.

Anyone with a little sense of humanity really shudders when he thinks of the further brutalities and atrocities most likely to be committed by our enemy in the future, along with the intensification of the war situation. We think it fully justified to warn the Anglo-American people that unless they rectify their inhuman attitude, they will have to receive natural punishments sooner or later from the Almighty God who always sides with the just.

ACTIVITIES LIMITED ON EASTERN FRONT

Germans Repulse Several Soviet Thrusts in Area Northwest of Lissichansk

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, May 18.—The lull in fighting on the eastern Front continued yesterday with the exception of the area northwest of Lissichansk, where the bolshevists again made several thrusts against the German positions on the heights of the middle Donetz. All attacks were repulsed and the attempt to capture a dominant German position was frustrated. German howitzer batteries frustrated the enemy attempt to cross the river by means of ferries and special boats. A fraction of the enemy forces that reached the other bank of the river either fell or were taken prisoner.

On the eastern bank of the Kuban bridgehead as well as in the area south of Moscow the bolshevists continue to assemble masses of troops. While in the central sector, the Bolshevist objective is not yet clearly recognizable, their preparations at the eastern end of the Taman peninsula clearly reveal the intention of the enemy to soon begin a large-scale offensive.

New Bolshevist formations were seen at Krymskaya as well as north of Temryuk. The German soldiers also observed fresh enemy artillery units. Statements from prisoners permit the same conclusion particularly as the enemy is endeavoring to concentrate a great superiority in men and material.

From other sectors of the Eastern Front the Soviets seem to have withdrawn the young men replacing them by older men and women after having given these a short training. Whereas the younger contingents are being particularly employed south of Moscow the troops in the quieter sectors on the Finnish front and in the northern sector chiefly consist of soldiers between the ages of 45 and 55 as well as of women who are mainly employed as drivers.

Envoy Oumansky Shifted

Constantine A. Oumansky has been appointed as new Soviet Ambassador to Mexico as the result of the decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., according to a Moscow dispatch to Domei on Tuesday.

IMPOTENCY OF U.S. WORRIES CHUNGKING

Regime Faring Worse Since Entry of America in War, Says N.Y. Times Reporter

Chungking is exceedingly disappointed with the failure of the United States to recover from the Pearl Harbor debacle and feels that the Japanese pressure on Chungking has increased since America's entry in the war, according to a cable sent to the New York Times by its correspondent, Brooks Atkinson from Chungking, says a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Tuesday.

Atkinson added that as a result of the present operations of Japanese Forces around Tungting Lake, the connections between the fecund Hunan plain and Chungking have been rendered difficult and the loss of that region to the Japanese is impending. Its loss will be really serious for Chungking, he said.

Chungking has been greatly disturbed over the fact that since last spring the Japanese Air Units have penetrated farther into the interior under Chungking's control. They also point out that two American air bases built during last year which were considered invulnerable from the Japanese were twice bombed by Japanese warplanes recently Atkinson said.

Winston Churchill's recent statement that part of the British forces would be demobilized on the termination of the European war situation has given an impression to the Chungking regime that both the United States and Britain are not thinking as seriously as Chungking of their operations against Japan, the correspondent said. This impression is causing great embarrassment to the Chungking regime, he added.

Chungking Worried

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

PEKING, May 18.—The participation of General Pang Ping-hsun, Commander-in-Chief of the Chungking 24th Army Corps, with his troops numbering more than 70,000 into the peace movement sponsored by the National Government at Nanking has thrown the Chungking regime into great consternation.

General Pang's action especially has thrown cold water upon the old Northwestern military faction led by Feng Yu-hsiang, under whom General Pang once served, and the old

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GREAT DEFEAT AT MAUNGDAW ROCKS BRITAIN

British Press Frankly Admits Complete Overthrow of Anglo-Indian Forces

FOOLED BY JAPANESE

Enemy Suffers Big Reversal In Spite of Numerical Superiority

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

STOCKHOLM, May 18.—The British press was forced to admit frankly the fact that the Anglo-Indian forces in action on the Arakan Front had been completely defeated after having been fooled by the Japanese Forces for a period of five months.

For the last several months, British journals have been full of news concerning the North African situation, while the reports on the Burma Front have been neglected.

Press Admits Failure

Coming, as it did, in such circumstances, the news of the retreat of the British-Indian forces from Maungdaw gave an extraordinary shock to the general public and all the London journals were forced to admit the wholesale debacle.

These newspapers frankly said that notwithstanding the superiority in their land and air forces, the Anglo-Indian forces had been forced to retreat as far back as the Indo-Burma frontier owing to the very cunning "penetration operations" employed by the Japanese.

Out of false pride, however, they claimed that the Arakan Front constitutes just a fraction of the entire Burma Front which stretches from the Bay of Bengal to the Himalaya Mountains.

It is generally observed in this connection that even if the British-Indian forces were to launch an offensive again in this area, they will be unable to do anything before this fall when the monsoon season comes to a close, although the strategic plan for this front must be one of the important subjects being discussed at the present Roosevelt-Churchill conference at Washington.

Foe Designs Foiled

Domei

RANGOON, May 18.—The fall of Maungdaw has shattered the enemy's plans to recapture Burma and also cut their shortest coastwise Indo-Burma Route, observers here declared today.

Maungdaw was the headquarters of the 143rd Division of the enemy which, relying upon abundant supplies of war materials from behind, was dreaming of recapturing Burma, observers said.

The Japanese Army which started operations against the enemy infesting this area in early March dealt them sledge-hammer blows at Indin in the early part of April.

With this the enemy's fighting spirit was lowered and they, with the attempt to restore the falling fortunes at Buthidaung, commenced to retreat. However, observers said, crack Japanese units pressed the enemy hard, giving them no chance to put their troops in battle formation.

A certain unit, which was advancing northward along the coast, commenced its march toward Maungdaw on May 7 from Alaythangyaw and another unit, which was ordered to reduce Buthidaung, advanced northward through the Mayu Mountains, arriving at a point 4 kilometers west of Buthidaung on May

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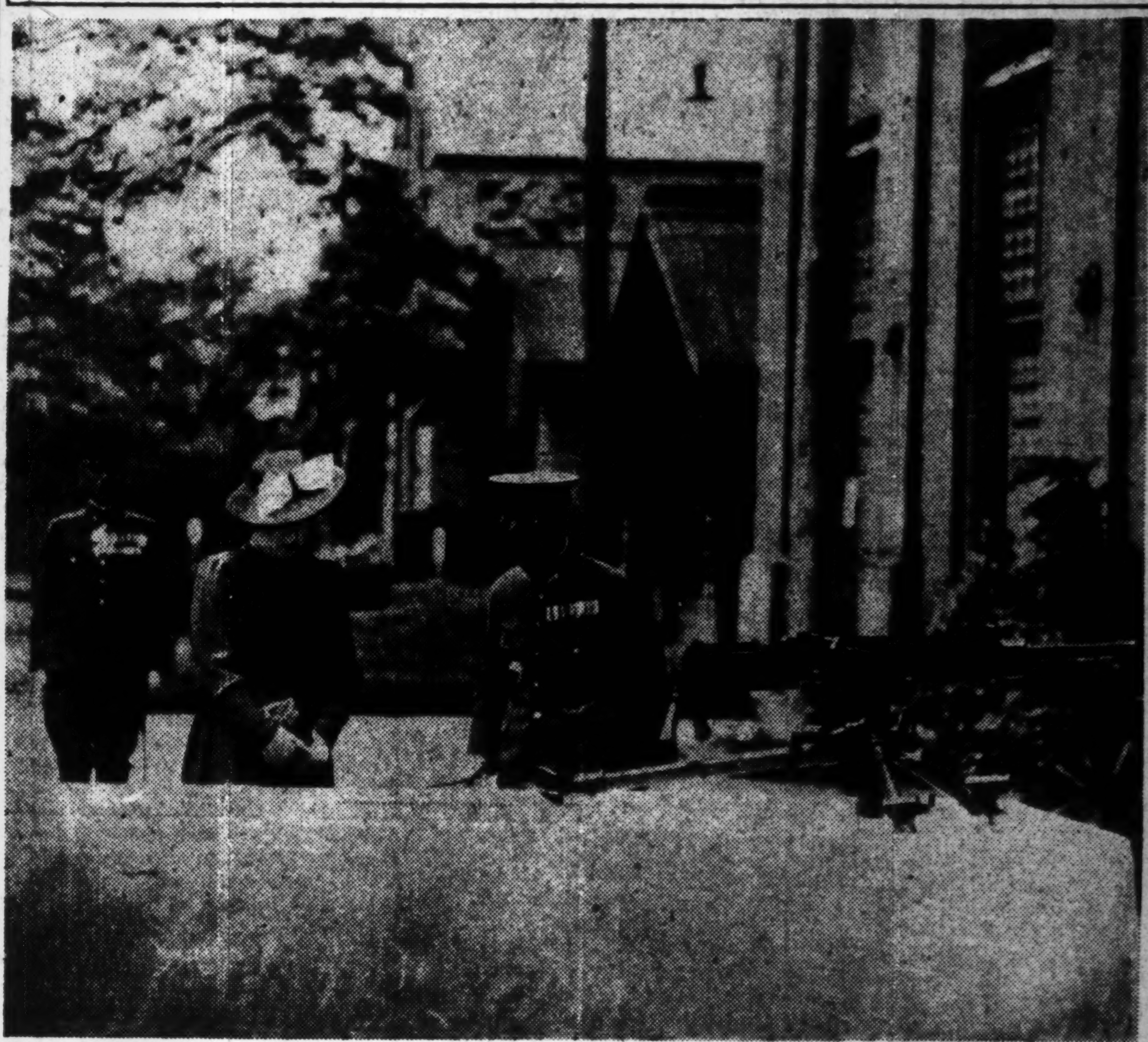
Her Majesty Visits Arsenal



Her Majesty the Empress viewing arms of war during Her Imperial Majesty's visit on Wednesday to the Tokyo First Army Arsenal.

NIPPON RECOGNIZES RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

Minister to Vatican Harada Stresses Just and Impartial Attitude of Japan

The just and impartial attitude of the Japanese Government toward religious liberty was clarified by the Japanese Minister to the Vatican Ken Harada on Tuesday at a conference with correspondents of various Italian news agencies, according to a Rome dispatch to Domei.

Minister Harada elucidated in gist as follows:

"Nations of every creed and color will be able to find their stations and enjoy due peace and prosperity in the World of New Order that is being built by Japan.

"It is natural that Japan respect and protect the religions of the nations that have earnest and amicable intentions toward her.

"At the present, there are 300,000 Catholics in Japan, 13,000,000 in China and 1,500,000 in French Indo-China. Although the Catholics in East Asia equal only a portion of the population in this vast area, their moral and spiritual influences are tremendous.

"Therefore, the Japanese Government is showing every respect and understanding in according aid for the reconstruction and revival of the Christian churches that were damaged or destroyed in the war, and is bestowing Christian missionaries her sincerest cooperation for the development of their faith in East Asia."

Kinoshita Off for Post

Shin Kinoshita, adviser to the Japanese Ambassadorial Office in French Indo-China, who had been in Tokyo to attend the recent Diet session, left Fukuoka for Saigon Wednesday morning to resume his post, says Domei.

Indoor Athletics To Be Held Sunday By Youths of Axis

A pageant of Axis youths, in the form of an indoor athletic meet, will be held at the Greater East Asia Gymnasium (in the Y.M.C.A. Building in Kanda) on Sunday from 1 to 3 p.m. under the auspices of the Young Mens' Christian Association of Tokyo. This function has been decided to be held by the sponsors in response to the nation's call for movements that will promote the physical stamina of its subjects. Healthy and robust youths representing Japan, Germany, Italy, China, Manchoukuo and Thailand will participate in various athletic events.

STUDENTS PARLEY STAGED IN HANOI

Pass Resolution on Racial Solidarity

Domei

HANOI, May 18.—For the first time in the history of French Indo-China, a Students' Convention was held on May 16 at the Olympia Theater here under the leadership of the Students' Federation of the University of Hanoi.

Attended by over 1,000 Annamese students burning with national consciousness, the convention passed a resolution for attainment of racial solidarity.

Close attention of all circles was directed to the convention in view of the unprecendented nature of the convention in the history of French Indo-China.

Having come to possess a strong racial consciousness, the Annamese mass showed great concern on the occasion of the visit to French Indo-China by Kazuo Aoki, Japanese Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, and the holding of the students' convention is another indication of this tendency.

Whereas the Government of French Indo-China had heretofore pursued a policy of appeasement on the one hand and of suppression of racial movements on the other, it is understood that the holding of a students' convention this time was permitted because it conforms with the Petain principle adopted by the Government of French Indo-China.

New Guinea Foe Blasted

The Imperial Air Forces again blasted the enemy positions in New Guinea on Monday, it was disclosed by the anti-Axis headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific on the following day, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei.

To Clarify France's Position

The status of the French Government in the establishment of a new order in Europe will be clarified to the French populace by Premier Pierre Laval in his radio address which is scheduled to be delivered on Wednesday, according to a Domei report from Vichy.

SECRECY SURROUNDS WASHINGTON TALKS

No Decision Reported Yet Made On Next War Phase; Italy Target of Propaganda

The anti-Axis leaders in the Washington conference have yet to reach an agreement of views on the supreme question of when and how landing operations should be carried out by the anti-Axis forces against Europe, according to a Domei dispatch from Stockholm.

Meanwhile a Zurich dispatch to Domei says that there is a complete absence of information about the conference at suggesting that the propaganda organs of America and Britain have decided not to send out any more news about the meeting.

The reports about the meeting in the Swiss newspapers are as uninforming as can be.

The Daily Mail is about the only journal to report anything new about the conference. Its New York correspondent tells of the possibility of the anti-Axis countries appointing in the near future the general to command the forces to attempt to land on the European continent.

Different Interpretations

All anti-Axis newspapers and observers have different interpretations on the next course of events after the Tunisian campaign. Military writers in America and Britain exclude the possibility of the anti-Axis countries attempting an invasion of Europe on any great scale within the year.

Indications are multiplying that for the time being the anti-Axis countries will refrain from doing anything beyond carrying out air raids on undefended Axis cities and towns and industrial centers.

America and Britain are not neglectful of the war of nerves. They are leaving nothing undone to influence Italian opinion. They make so much of the war of nerves that they will stop at nothing to be successful on it.

The air attacks the anti-Axis airmen are making on Rome and other cities and towns in Italy are for their effect on Italian opinion rather than for anything else.

Handbills Dropped

Handbills which were dropped from anti-Axis planes over Rome a few days ago said that the anti-Axis countries would keep on attacking the Italian mainland so long as German troops remained in any part of it. It was plain that the literature was intended to influence Italy into keeping away from its ally of Germany.

Something of the ideas of the anti-Axis countries about Italy will be seen from the fact that in recent raids on points in Italy other than Rome anti-Axis airmen dropped miniature bombs in the shape of lipsticks.

Reuter and other anti-Axis propaganda organs are particularly interested to create false impressions

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EMPRESS SEES WOMEN FILLING WEIGHTY TASKS

Her Imperial Majesty Visits Health Hall, Employment Office and Arsenal

ANTI-FIRE DRILL IS HELD

Governor Matsumura of Tokyo Stresses Responsibility to Prosecute War

Her Majesty the Empress was gracious enough to honor the Tokyo Special Hygiene District Health Hall, the Tokyo Prefectural Employment Society's Toshima Employment Office, the Tokyo First Army Arsenal and the Toppan Printing Company's Itabashi Factory with Her Imperial Majesty's visit on Wednesday with the profound object of personally seeing the condition of popular activities behind the guns.

At these places Her Imperial Majesty witnessed the actual condition in which Japanese women behind the guns are sincerely engaged in the first line of the munitions industry, devoting themselves to the task of nurses or training themselves as members of the neighborhood associations' air defense and fire prevention corps.

Her Imperial Majesty in motor car left the Imperial Palace at 9:25 a.m., accompanied by the Chief Lady-in-Waiting and other high officials of the Imperial Household Department.

Health Hall Visited

The Health Hall at Tsukiji was visited first. Her Imperial Majesty was respectfully welcomed by Governor Mitsumaro Matsumura of Tokyo Prefecture, Mayor General Ayao Kishimoto of Tokyo, and those connected with the Hall.

After inspecting the Hall, Her Imperial Majesty left there at 10:28 a.m. for the Employment Office at Nishi-sugamo in Toshima-ku. There Her Imperial Majesty closely inspected the real condition of women working at sewing machines and other tasks. Her Imperial Majesty, led by Chief of the Metropolitan Police Yoshiomo Susukida, personally saw fire prevention practice staged by the neighborhood associations of Nishi-sugamo 2-chome for about 10 minutes at the portico of the Employment Office.

Leaving there at 11:50 a.m. Her Imperial Majesty proceeded to the Tokyo First Army Arsenal. There Her Imperial Majesty received in audience Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister General Hideki Tojo and other high officials.

The last place of inspection, the Itabashi factory of the Toppan Printing Company, was visited by Her Imperial Majesty at 2:15 p.m. At the factory Her Imperial Majesty received in audience Gennojo Inouye, president of the company, and then inspected various departments of the factory.

Completing the long hours of inspection, Her Imperial Majesty left the factory for the Imperial Palace at 3:15 p.m.

Governor Issues Statement

Governor Matsumura of Tokyo issued the following statement on Wednesday:

"I am profoundly impressed by the fact that Her Majesty the Empress was pleased to make personal visits to many places in the Capital in the course of satisfying Her desire for a knowledge of the way the people are employing themselves under the arrangements for a vigorous prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, especially of the state of activity of the women serving the State by cooperating in the extension of industrial productivity and the conditions under which they are working.

"I had the honor of making a detailed report to Her Imperial Majesty on the state of activity of women behind the guns, various women's organizations, women students, and school children in the prefecture under my jurisdiction.

"At the places visited by Her Imperial Majesty, the persons concerned made their detailed reports to Her Imperial Majesty. Her Imperial Majesty was an attentive hearer to them. Her Imperial Majesty spent a long time going over the places. Her Imperial Majesty, moreover, was gracious enough to put questions.

"I feel that the people in the Capital are bound to do things that will show that they deserved the honor done them by Her Imperial Majesty. The women behind the guns are expected to perform their proper duty of assisting their husbands, those in places of work to devote themselves to their work, and all, young and old, to contribute to the advancement of the nation's fighting power in the spirit of universal employment."

Today's Press Comments

Thursday, May 20, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Desperate America Resorts to Atrocities

NIPPON SANGYO—According to a communique of the Imperial Headquarters issued Wednesday, United States aircraft and submarines delivered nine attacks on seven Japanese hospital ships between January and the end of April. This is eloquent testimony to the laxity in American military discipline and the insanity that has seized American officers and men in consequence of their continued defeats.

In every case the Japanese hospital ship had taken every precaution to identify itself as such and there could have been no possibility of a mistake except by eyes blinded by barbaric hatred or panicky fear. The utter disregard of wartime international law on the part of the United States army and navy stands revealed in all its stark ugliness. While we expose their methods, which are incompatible with the rules of civilized warfare, before the whole world, we must adopt suitable measures to obviate any further repetition of such atrocities on the part of the enemy unless they manifest repentance in future practice.

Since times past, most of the cases

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AMERICANS WORRIED BY MINERS' STRIKE

Perceive Crippling of Industries In Event Lewis Wins Tussle With Roosevelt

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 18.—The coal strike in the United States is causing extreme anxiety and excitement in all sections of that country according to travellers arriving here from the American Continent, who report that although the miners had temporarily resumed operations, the conflict was still far from being solved.

They state that at the bottom it is a struggle for power between John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, and President Franklin Roosevelt, with Lewis, once Roosevelt's staunch henchman but now his bitter enemy, firmly determined to order renewal of the strike if Roosevelt should fail to give in to the miners' demands. As, moreover, Lewis is solidly backed by the great majority of the miners (his followers are estimated at approximately half a million) whose organization disposes of funds amounting to $10,000,000, he represents a formidable force to be reckoned with.

The mine workers, it is said, flatly contest the Government's declaration according to which miner's wages had been increased by 35 per cent since August 1939 against a rise in the cost of living of only 22 per cent, with the ironic comment that most foodstuffs and consumers' goods cannot be procured except on the black market where prices have already more than doubled.

If the miners resume their strike, most of the railways in the United States would be forced to a prompt standstill, while smelting furnaces and foundries would be compelled to suspend operations after about a fortnight.

If on the other hand, Roosevelt, on two horns of a dilemma, should accede to the miners' demands and concur in the wage increase they insist on, then the remaining workers' organizations, and particularly the farm hands, would inevitably demand commensurate increases, in turn undermining the entire war economy of the American nation.

It is further reported that the miners' stand has brought the population of the United States to a full realization of the fact that the whole price policy of the Government and the setting of price ceilings were only an unenforceable bluff. This realization is said to have caused a further marked deterioration in Roosevelt's already weakened chances in the coming Presidential election campaign.

ATTACK ON JAPAN URGED BY SENATOR CHANDLER

Quick Blow Demanded Fearing Britain May Discharge Troops After War

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 18.—The immediate opening of a large scale attack on Japan with all its military strength was demanded by Senator Albert Chandler of Kentucky at today's session of the Senate, it is reported from Washington.

"The attack on Japan must be made while the United States is continuing the war together with other anti-Axis nations," he declared. "In case of the termination of the European War, there is a possibility of the United States becoming the only nation to fight Japan for there is danger of Britain discharging the majority of her troops."

Today's Press Comments

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of international law violation have been perpetrated by the losing side in desperate attempts to prevent a total breakdown. The heinous crimes committed by the Americans recently are representative of that sort of action. The enemy government's and the enemy forces' inhuman acts committed against our military forces, government, and people since the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia have been innumerable. And now with the trend in the war situation becoming further clear the enemy's inhumanity has increased. Completely desperate it is perpetrating acts which we are even ashamed to speak of. The barbaric butchery of our wounded and sick troops on Guadalcanal, the machine-gunning of innocent children perpetrated in the raid on Tokyo in April last year, and all the other countless acts of savagery and criminal barbarism are nothing other than the enemy's struggle to cover up its losing war.

Finnish Trade Growing

HELSINKI—The Finnish export trade is slowly growing, Minister of Commerce and Industry Unno Takki revealed in a lecture here.

Captured Foe Papers Bare Causes For Arakan Debacle

Non-Cooperative Attitude of Indians, Difficulty in Bringing Supplies Caused British Failure

Domei

RANGOON, May 18.—Detailed information received from captured documents and prisoners of the British Army in the Arakan sector in Burma has revealed the reasons for the smashing failure of the five-month old British campaign to recover Burma, which ended in the "Arakan Tragedy."

The two divisions, including eight brigades, which were annihilated in the final Arakan debacle are now known to have constituted the following:

I. The 14th Indian Division comprised of;

1. 6th Infantry Brigade, which includes one battalion each from the Royal Berkshire Regiment, Royal Scot Regiment, Royal Durham Regiment and Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

2. 55th Infantry Brigade, which includes one British battalion and two Indian battalions.

3. 123rd Brigade, which was made up of one British battalion and two Indian battalions. This Brigade was transferred into the 55th Brigade following its defeat at Rathedaung.

4. 47th Brigade, composed of one British battalion and one Indian battalion.

26th Indian Division

II. The 26th Indian Division was made up of;

1. 36th Infantry Brigade, which includes the 8th Battalion of the Frontier Force Rifles Regiment, 5th Battalion of the 16th Punjab Regiment, and the First Battalion of the North Staffordshire Regiment.

2. 4th Infantry Brigade.

3. 71st Infantry Brigade.

Beside these divisions, the enemy was comprised of the 88th Infantry Brigade and the Kaladan Detachment, which were not attached to either division and were considered as independent units.

The 6th, 55th, 123rd, 47th, 36th, and 4th Brigades and the Kaladan Detachment were annihilated by the Japanese Forces.

As re-inforcements, the 47th Brigade and 88th Brigade were sent out, it was further disclosed.

According to the Imperial Headquarters' announcement, the Imperial troops buried 6,414 dead left behind by the fleeing enemy in this sector, but reports subsequently coming in from scouting plane units show how modest this estimate of the enemy dead is.

Mobile Units Employed

The scouting plane units, which were constantly keeping watch over the retreating enemy, estimate that several score of mobile units were employed throughout the battle by the British Army to transport dead and wounded soldiers.

On the basis of this estimate and information gained from the captured documents and prisoners, the total number of British dead and wounded is believed to exceed 30,000.

Thus, there is no doubting the validity of the claim that the 40,000 British troops which engaged in this battle were practically wiped out by the Japanese Army.

As for the reasons behind the blazing defeat of the British Army, the British authorities themselves give as one excuse the difficulty of maintaining the rear supply lines.

A summary of intelligence at hand, however, shows that one of the main reasons lay in the non-cooperative attitude of the Indian troops employed by the British Army.

Prodded on by the English troops, the Indians were forcibly dispatched to engage the Japanese troops which they found out all too late to have been far stronger than what they had expected from the propaganda of the British authorities.

Wounded Indians Neglected

According to the same intelligence, the Britishers paid little regard to the treatment of wounded Indian soldiers, while the distribution of arms and ammunition to the Indian soldiers was far less than what was distributed to the English troops.

The latter was the result of the traditional British contempt for the Indians and also of their lack of faith in the sincerity of the Indian soldiers employed under them.

Thus the non-cooperative attitude of the Indians was but a natural consequence of the poor treatment given them by their British superiors and could result solely in the collapse of morale within the British army.

This pronounced lack of morale was especially evident among the Indian troops attached to the British Kaladan detachment. These troops had been forced at the point of British bayonets to withstand the unexpectedly formidable shock of the Japanese offensive.

Their morale crumbled in an instant and remnants among them who succeeded in fleeing are said today to be stubbornly refusing to face again the brunt of a Japanese attack.

This spirit is spreading swiftly among all the Indian troops in the British Army, and intelligence in hand also reports of growing disinclination among the Indian civilian populace to join the British Army.

U.S. Attu Units Against Wall, Knox Reveals

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remarked that "the outlook isn't so bad."

At any rate, it is noted that when the first report on the Attu Island operations were received, the optimism of the American people dwindled and faded.

German Voice Praise

With the details of the fighting on Attu made clear by the announcement made on Monday by Major-General Nakao Yahagi, the Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, the people of Germany are giving their highest praise to the furious and effective defense put up by the Japanese Forces. Only the Americans continue their propaganda that the landing on Attu is the first step in a coming large-scale counter-offensive against Japan, but make no concrete announcement of the fighting. They are only able to announce that "the fighting is progressing satisfactorily." Thus revealed a Domei May 18 report from Berlin.

The report also disclosed that the National Socialist organ Voelkischer Beobachter on Tuesday took up the fighting on New Guinea as an example and declared that there was no doubt that the American operations on Attu would end in failure.

The article in the Voelkischer Beobachter follows:

"The American papers recently have been vying with one another in carrying reports sent from war correspondents in New Guinea revealing the fighting situation there. These articles are interesting in that they also give some indication of the fighting on Attu. The American Forces have set up the hopeless plan of driving the Japanese out of New Guinea but before the tremendous fighting power of the Japanese Forces they can do nothing and for the last few months the fighting has been at a standstill.

"According to Time, the American weekly, in one anti-Axis offensive attempting to take a certain forest area in New Guinea 6,212 Australians and 4,818 American troops were killed. On top of that the anti-Axis forces failed to take the forest. It is interesting to note that these figures are 50 per cent larger than those announced by Blamey, commander of the anti-Axis land forces in the Pacific. If one starts from these facts, there is absolutely no doubt that no matter how the situation in Attu develops in the future the American forces will be blasted before the firm and hold-at-all-costs operations of the Japanese Forces."

Great Defeat At Maungdaw Rocks Britain

(Continued From Page 1)

4. In this way, the road between Buthidaung and Maungdaw was completely cut off.

Cooperating with units advancing along the Mayu River, the third Japanese column succeeded in encircling Buthidaung and reduced this strategic point on May 8 after severe bombardment.

The enemy troops were at sixes and sevens as their strategic points were being reduced by the Imperial Japanese Army one after another and they attempted to flee into India by land or by water, observers disclosed.

The main troops of the 15th Army Corps, the 15th Division, the 26th Division and some other units of the enemy which had been infesting the southern Indo-Burma border were dealt heavy blows. The 4th, 6th, 36th, 55th, and 123rd brigades excepting the 71st and 88th brigades were completely destroyed.

Consequently, observers concluded, the guard of the western side of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has become unshakable and the military prestige of the Imperial Japanese Army is now terrifying the Anglo-Indian army on the other side of the Arakan Mountains.

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N. CHINA TO PERFECT WARTIME INDUSTRY

Plans Outlined to Expand Distribution, Production of Key Materials

Domei

PEKING, May 18.—In an effort to perfect its wartime structure during this fiscal year, the North China Development Company will place major emphasis on the smooth mobilization of materials existing in North China, the expansion of the productive capacity of the same area and the importation of necessary materials from Manchoukuo, Mengchiang, Central and South China and the Southern Regions.

The specific policies already decided are as follows:

1. Key materials expected from Japan will be secured through an appropriate rationing system.

2. Raw materials still lacking despite their importation from Japan will be derived from other areas or realized through their increased production in North China.

3. The North China Development Company will wholeheartedly support the price policy set by the local authorities.

By these decisions, the key industries will be given preference in obtaining necessary materials at the lowest possible price, while every facility will be rendered to other industries to secure raw materials also at moderate rates according to their requirements and productive capacity.

It is also revealed that some pooling system will be considered later in order to realize an average standard price for each of the materials demanded by the key industries.

Secrecy Surrounds Washington Talks

(Continued From Page 1)

about Italy, and they are broadcasting to the world all sorts of reports and rumors about that country. Manifestly their purpose is to demoralize the Italians behind the guns.

Neutral circles are under no illusion about the general sentiment of the people of Italy. They fully support the position of Gayda, the famous editor of the Giornale d'Italia, taken in a recent editorial in his paper, that the unusual vigor shown by the anti-Axis forces in the conduct of the war of nerves confirms the conclusion that they have become aware of the extreme difficulty of making a deliberate attack on the Italian mainland with the last hope of reducing it.

British Wary

Reports from London indicate that the political circles of Britain are not very confident on the outcome of the battle of nerves the anti-Axis forces are carrying into Italy.

One of them quotes the London correspondent of the Dagens Nyheter to the following effect:

"Few responsible British officials think honestly that Italy will collapse from within or that it is possible to get Italy and Germany estranged.

"There seems to be little anticipation in British official circles of landing operations against Europe by anti-Axis forces coming on the heels of the bombing attacks on the Italian mainland.

"The motive of the present anti-Axis air attacks upon the Italian mainland seems to be the desire to make the most of the situation resulting from the termination for the present of the Tunisian campaign.

"Most observers are agreed on the view that anti-Axis landing operations against the European continent will not come within the year granting that America and Britain have made up their minds on that, and that the success of the operations or otherwise will depend on the development of the situation on the eastern front."

Reflecting British official sentiment, the Sunday Times in its May 16 issue warns the Government against talking freely about the landing of anti-Axis troops on the continent.

Of all British newspapers the Manchester Guardian has a definite recognition of the fact that the anti-Axis countries will have to encounter formidable difficulties in getting any sizable army to land on the continent where the Axis forces have strong positions.

TSUBOKAMI LAUDS PROGRESS IN SOUTH

Restoration Work Going On Smoothly

Domei

BANGKOK, May 19.—Teiji Tsubokami, Japanese Ambassador to Thailand, who returned here yesterday after completing a fortnight's tour of inspection of conditions existing in Sumatra, Java and Malai, emphasized in a press interview today that restoration work in these areas is going on most satisfactorily with the full cooperation of the native inhabitants.

"I was agreeably surprised to find that the restoration work in Surabaya, Djakarta, Palembang and Medang had progressed more than I expected, for all plants and factories in these places have completely recovered themselves from the calamities of war," the Japanese Ambassador said.

The work of diverting surplus industrial power for rubber and sugar to other sources is being pushed most satisfactorily, and there is nothing to worry about the food situation, he said, as distribution of food is conducted in a most able manner by the Japanese authorities.

All inhabitants are working most happily, and the future prospect is most bright, Mr. Tsubokami added.

Takeda Donates ¥1,000,000

A contribution of ¥1,000,000 was made to the Military Relief Board on Wednesday by Chobei Takeda, president of Takeda Chobei Shoten of Osaka. This is the second contribution of relief funds to be made by Mr. Takeda, the first donation being in 1939 in the sum of ¥200,000.

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MENGCHIANG AVERS FULL COOPERATION

Prince Teh Pledges Unflinching Efforts to Crush Foes on Genghis Khan Birthday

Domei

KALGAN, May 19.—On the occasion of the celebration of the birthday of Genghis Khan, Prince Teh, Chairman of the Federated Governments of Mongolia today declared that Mongolia is unflinchingly determined to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a successful conclusion, hand in hand with Japan, in defiance of all hardships and difficulties.

The great work accomplished by our ancestor Genghis Khan, Prince Teh said, did not only manifest the indefatigable spirit of the Mongolians but also upheld their honor. Moreover, Genghis Khan symbolized the bravery of all Asiatic peoples and introduced Asiatic culture to the world, Prince Teh added.

"The War of Greater East Asia is being fought for the avowed purpose of liberating all Asiatic peoples from the oppression of Britain and the United States and saving world civilization which has been completely envenomed by British and American ideas," the Chairman of the Federated Governments of Mongolia asserted.

The Federated Governments of Mongolia hereby take oath before the altar of Genghis Khan to win a final victory by crushing Britain and the United States through closest cooperation with Japan who is firmly determined to accomplish this historic work, Prince Teh emphatically pledged.

Impotency of U.S. Worries Chungking

(Continued from Page 1)

Northeastern military clique headed by Chang Hsueh-liang.

A great stir too has begun to be noted among the forces under the influence of Yu Hsueh-chung, who is one of the leading military chieftains once affiliated with Chang Hsueh-liang, Tang En-po, Feng Chih-an, Ma Chan-shan and others, who were more or less connected with Feng Yu-hsiang and once were vigorously engaged in anti-Chiang Kai-shek campaigns.

The latest report received at reliable quarters says that Ma Chan-shan, who gained notoriety for his rebellion against Manchoukuo, is now afflicted with tuberculosis and is bedridden at a place fringing on the Ordos Oesert. His troops numbering a little more than 10,000 are placed under strict surveillance of the Fu Tso-yi troops in Ninghsia Province.

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EXHIBITION SET TO SHOW PRODUCTS MADE IN MALAI

Pineapple Fiber, 'Shoyu' From Copra, Coconut Rope Among Wares for Display

Domei

SHONAN, May 18.—An exhibition of newly manufactured goods made from Malaian resources is scheduled to be held here for two weeks beginning from June 15. The exhibition will be the first of a series which are to be held regularly here.

Among the products from various districts in Malay which are expected to be displayed are fibers made from pineapple leaves, "shoyu" made from copra, coconut fiber rope and many others.

Meanwhile, it is learned that local authorities are busily pushing plans for the construction of a commercial museum for the exhibition of Southern Regions products.

Braille System Improved

ROME—Professor Angelo Manfredi of Rome has invented a kind of raised print which is claimed to be a great improvement over the Braille system for the blind.

Amazing Record Set

BERLIN.—The machines of a German long-distance squadron took off 2,500 times for reconnaissance flights over the front and enemy hinterland, it was revealed here.

FOE BOASTS BIG AIRFIELD

Airport Near Labrador, Canada Claimed as Largest in World

An extensive airfield which is claimed as the largest in the world was built in the vicinity of Labrador, Canada, and has been serving as a station for the British, Canadian and American airplanes that crossed the Atlantic for the warfronts in Europe or transported aid to Europe during the last approximately 12 months, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei, which relayed a wire from Ottawa on Monday.

More than 100 planes have taken off from this field for their destinations in Europe during a single day, it is claimed by anti-Axis quarters.

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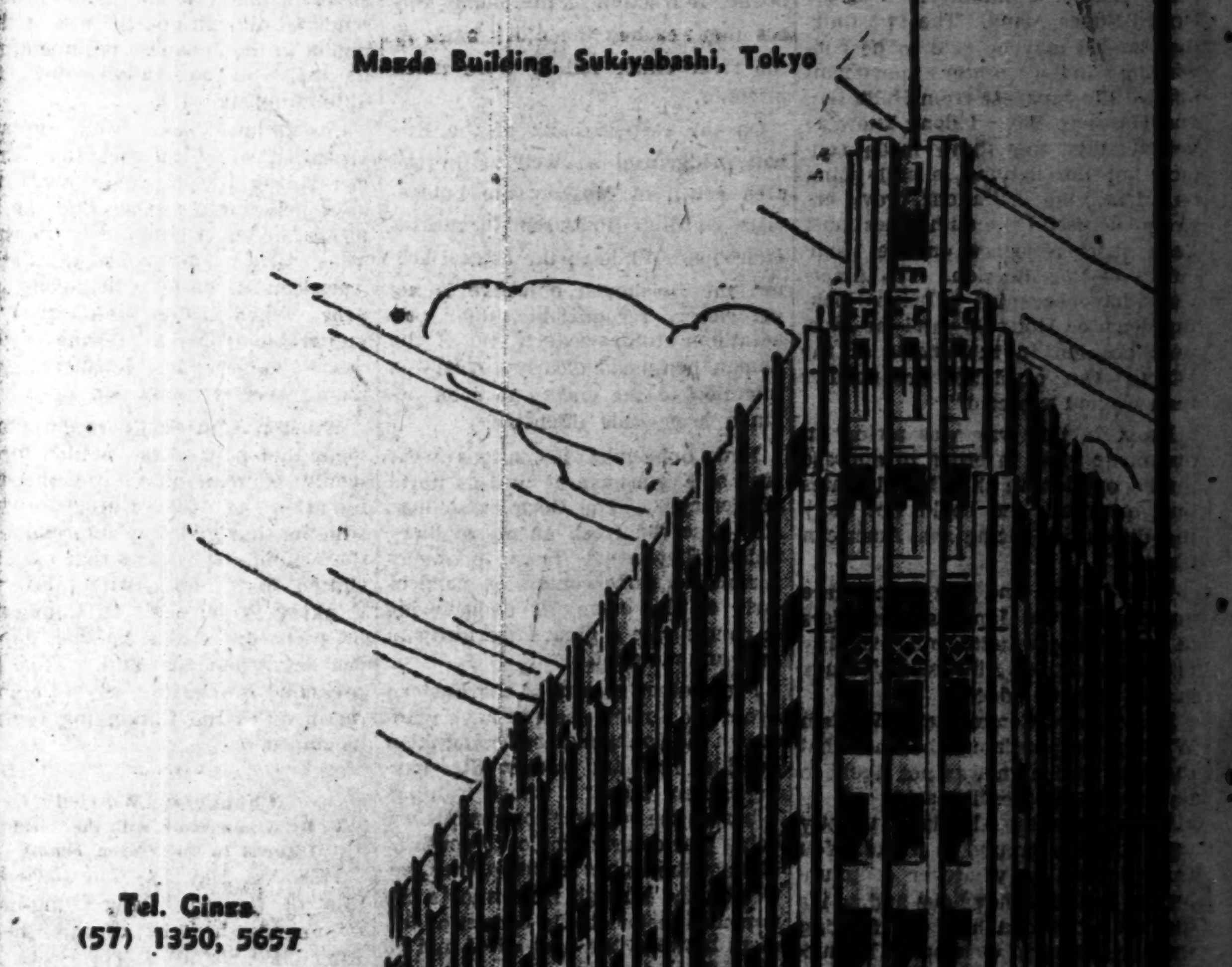
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GERMANS TO STUDY ANCIENT INSTITUTION

Welfare Work Done by Prince Shotoku Will Be Introduced In Reich

The Imperial Benevolence of over 1,000 years ago in this country which expressed itself in the systematic welfare work of Prince Regent Shotoku during the brilliant cultural era of Asuka will be revived for the sake of German scholars in a text in German now being undertaken by members of the Japan-German Cultural Society here.

The study of the broad social welfare system for the people established by the famous Prince Shotoku, worshipped today by the nation as the patron saint of Japanese culture, will center around the noble tradition of "Hiden-in."

The "Hiden-in," an institute for the sick and destitute, was built by Prince Shotoku in Osaka over 1,300 years ago and has preserved until this day its high tradition of benevolent succor for the poor and the helpless.

Welfare Work Center

Today, this ancient institution has become a big and busy center of social welfare work including rural projects, homes for the aged, and hospitals.

Countless number of needy who have passed through its protecting gates have given earnest prayers of gratitude to the spirit of Prince Shotoku.

The benevolent Prince who assumed the Regency under the reign of Empress Suiko lived from about 572 to 621 A.D. and is famous in the history books of Japan as the promulgator of the brilliant Constitution of 17 Articles instructing the people in the Imperial Way of Life.

He is also famous for his numerous governmental reforms and for his part in opening diplomatic relations with China for the first time in the history of this nation, as well as for his earnest support for the teaching of Buddhism in this country.

The Shitennoji Temple in Osaka stands today as a brilliant cultural memorial to the genius of the Prince, and it was within the temple's compounds that Prince Shotoku built the original "Hiden-in," exactly 1,341 years ago.

Buddhism had been in this country but for 40 years at that time, but the teachings of piety and benevolence had already made a deep impression upon the Prince Regent.

The welfare center "Hiden-in" was divided into the three departments of agriculture, pharmacy, and hospital. The agricultural department undertook the experiment of farming; the pharmacy department, the making of drugs from vegetable matters, and the hospital department, the treatment of the needy sick.

Work Long Recognized

The historical significance of the fact that such a systematized welfare center was in existence in this country more than a thousand years ago has been long recognized by scholars in this country.

Its introduction now to Germany at a time when scholastic circles in that country are showing keen interest in the study of such Japanese classics as the "Kojiki" recording the ancient history of Japan is expected to prove a great boon to the better understanding of Japanese civilization overseas.

It may also be added that a branch of the "Hiden-in" was built in Kyoto in 730 A.D. and that numerous regional branches were built by the civilian populace themselves from 834 A.D. to grow gradually in scope.

MANCHOUKUO TRIP TOLD BY RETURNED WRITERS

Delegates From Many Bodies Hear Accounts at Meet Held at Matsumoto-ro

The Nippon National Service Association of Men-of-Letters held a meeting on Tuesday at the Matsumoto-ro, Hibiya Park, in honor of Shinjiro Kurata, Seiji Iwakura, Muraji Uchiki and Yakuro Mayeda who had been touring Manchoukuo for about a month.

Representatives of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, South Manchurian Railway Company, Manchoukuoan Embassy and the Manchoukuoan Colonization Association were invited to the function at which the returned writers gave brief talks on their impressions in Manchoukuo.

These four writers are scheduled to give lecture meetings in June.

U-Boats Sink 8 Ships

A British cold-storage ship that was bound for the British Isles with a full cargo of meat, and seven other British merchantmen, aggregating 15,000 tons, were sunk in the north Atlantic by Reich U-boats, it was officially announced by German quarters on Monday, according to a Domei report from Berlin.

Army Surgeon in Burma Tells Gripping Story of Tiger Hunt

Horse Used as Bait Secures Amateur Hunter Two-Year Old Man-Eater Weighing 40 Kan That Had Long Terrified Natives of Devil Mountains

The gripping experience of tiger-hunting in the Arakan Mountain Ranges, often called the Devil Mountains by the natives who are so constantly harassed by devil tigers that prey on human lives, was retold by Surgeon-Lieutenant Tetsunosuke Yanagiwara who succeeded in bagging a savage tiger weighing 40-kan, according to a report from the southern Indo-Burmese border to the Mainichi.

Lieutenant Yanagiwara recounted his harrowing exploit in gist as follows:

"I heard that tigers have again killed natives both yesterday and today. I determined to relieve the natives of even a little of the constant fear of the man-eating tigers, and this resolve moved me to venture into the tiger-infested jungles.

"After making necessary inquiries and thoroughgoing preparations, I departed for my venture. I penetrated nearly three kilometers into the jungle that extended up the steep slopes of the craggy Arakan Mountains. I selected a suitable spot for my exploit, and built a safe and secluded perch approximately three meters from the ground, out of the reach of the sharp claws of the vicious tigers, in a nearby tree.

Horse As Lure

"Having heard that horses were the best lures for tigers, I tethered a horse that I had brought along with me to a tree close by. After making a final inspection of the layout, I withdrew from the jungle to the camp.

"Shortly after I had retired from the scene of the preparations, I was informed that the horse had been attacked and killed by a tiger. Since it was inveterate for a tiger to always leave its prey after it had sucked the raw blood from its victim, and return to devour the carcass when it becomes oppressed by hunger, I planned to bag the beast as it returned to the carcass. I rushed back into the jungle with a native, and by 7 p.m., we completed the final preparations, and settled ourselves on the perch in the tree.

"It was an eerie night. The jungle was shrouded by dark mist and was faintly lighted by the ghostly rays of a pale moon. To add to our agony, we were tormented by the mosquitoes. We dared not speak or move to ward away our little tormentors, lest we betray our presence to our game.

Tiger!

"After waiting approximately five agonizing hours, a blood-curdling growl, like the hideous call of a vulture, split the silence of the night. As the gruesome cry reverberated through the dark and ominous canyons of the Arakans, a tawny beast slipped stealthily into the faint light of the pale moon which stole through the jungle foliage.

"I unconsciously raised my rifle to my shoulders. I could not help trembling. I held my breath. The tiger prowled round the carcass—once—twice—thrice—and suddenly turned its gaze in our direction, as if it sensed our presence. I fired my first shot, immediately followed by a second. My missiles must have hit a fatal spot. The tiger writhed furiously as it sent terrifying groans of agony and rage, through the jungle night.

"The sulphurous fumes of the gunpowder stung my nostrils and throat. My helper and I dared not descend from our haven in the safe reaches of the tree. After nearly 40-minutes, a low snarl was heard. The snarl turned into a cat-like cry. It apparently came from the mate of the beast that I had just killed. The moon having gone down, I was unable to see the new intruder, but seemingly, it was prowling around the carcass of the dead tiger, as it raised rather pathetic and lingering cries as if mourning the fate of its mate. I was overcome by a strange emotion. The mournful cries finally subsided after nearly an hour. The jungle became deathly silent.

"It was around three o'clock when we descended from the tree and sped through the jungle with the aid of our flashlights. I felt blazing eyes boring through my back, and expected some ferocious beast to pounce upon me at any moment as we hurried through the jungle.

"I later learned that it was an enormous two-year old tiger which weighed 40-kan. The game was carried back to the camp, and a hilarious banquet of 'tiger-steak' and 'tiger-sukiyaki' was held.

"Although I struck an attitude of a modern Kato Kiyomasa I had no appetite for the feast, apparently not being the man that my erstwhile namesake had been."

FINE ARTS ASSOCIATION CONDUCTS OPENING RITES

Goto, Yahagi, Hiraide Attend Function Together With Leading Artists

The formal inauguration of the Nippon Fine Arts National Service Association was marked with a ceremony held at the Dai Toa Kaikan here on Tuesday.

The function was attended by Fumio Goto, vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association Major-General Nakao Yahagi, chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, Captain Hideo Hiraide, sectional chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, and others.

Among the artists who attended the ceremony were Taikan Yokoyama, Shinsui Ito, Gyokudo Kawai and Kakutaro Yamazaki.

HSUCHOW RECALLS MEMORABLE DRIVE

Fifth Anniversary of Great Campaign Celebrated—Japanese Commander Speaks

"Both the Chinese and Japanese, collaborating as a single body, must concentrate their spiritual and material strength on the objectives of constructing an ideal Hsuchow and winning the final victory," declared Commander Sasaji of an unnamed Japanese Unit stationed in Hsuchow in his verbal statement made on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Great Hsuchow Campaign, according to a May 19 Domei report from Hsuchow.

"Five years ago, today, the Imperial Forces completely annihilated the Chiang Kai-shek forces 500,000 strong here in Hsuchow and established an indelible record in the war annals of the world," Commander Sasaji declared.

Significant Day

"The day when the Suhwai area around Hsuchow made its first step of revival as one of the corner stones for the construction of Greater East Asia was one of the most significant.

"It may be recalled on this occasion that Chiang Kai-shek, who had lost every battle he fought ever since the outbreak of the China Affair and had lost all strategic points in North and Central China, attempted to launch a decisive counter-offensive in Hsuchow, thereby to regain the confidence of the people and to retrieve his credit in foreign countries. With such a purpose in mind, he concentrated a large army along the Lung-Hai Railway with Hsuchow in the center, since the beginning of the year 1938.

Crushed at a Stroke

"Owing to the crafty grand encirclement operations carried out by the Japanese Forces, Chiang's troops were crushed at a stroke. With the fall of Hsuchow, the Japanese Forces' operations were animated along the entire Tientsin-Pukow Railway and the prestige of the Chiang regime rapidly declined. The Hsuchow Campaign, therefore, marked an epoch in the reconstruction of the new Chinese Continent.

"Because Hsuchow occupies an important position, politically, economically and culturally, as a junction between North and Central China, its mission will become ever heavier with the progress of the War of Greater East Asia.

"We, both Chinese and Japanese, must exert more efforts to construct an ideal Great Hsuchow, an ideal Suhwai area, and mobilize all of our spiritual and material strength for the attainment of final victory."

Memorial Service Held

In commemoration of the fifth anniversary of the Great Hsuchow Campaign in which the Imperial Forces annihilated the Chungking troops 500,000 strong, a joint Sino-Japanese memorial service was held at the square in front of the Hsuchow Shrine in Hsuchow, Kiangsu Province, at 11 a.m. on May 19, according to Domei.

After paying respects to the souls of the war-dead, the 1,000 attendants at the function visited the army cemetery.

Local Japanese and Chinese organizations held lecture meetings and cinema shows to stress the significance of the anniversary which marked the revival of Hsuchow.

Also, the citizens commemorated the day by hoisting Japanese and Chinese national flags in front of houses.

HEAVY RAIDS MADE BY REICH BOMBERS

London Hit for 5 Hours: Enemy Bombs Berlin

Furious bombing raids were carried out on Sunday night and all day Monday by both the Luftwaffe and the Anglo-American air units, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Domei.

Wave after wave of Reich planes swooped over London for five hours on Sunday night, and bombed important installations in the city, and downed 19 British planes.

On the other hand, American bombers, escorted by British fighters, raided Berlin, and also bombed the Ruhr and the Rhine districts, on the night of the German raid on London. However, the Anglo-American marauders suffered the loss of eight bombers and one fighter.

According to a telegram from Paris, American planes bombed Bordeaux, and killed and wounded numerous civilians. Furthermore, it is reported that Axis vessels in the Atlantic were assaulted by the anti-Axis forces.

The attempt made by the anti-Axis air forces to bomb a German base on the Atlantic coast during daylight, Monday, ended in a complete failure, when they were completely repulsed by the German forces that succeeded in downing 17 of the enemy planes. Fifteen of the enemy machines that were shot down were heavy bombers.

BUDDHIST FESTIVAL HELD

Minister Aoki, Thai Envoy Attend Religious Rites

The first day ceremony of the two-day Buddhist Festival commemorating Buddha's attainment of Nirvana was held at the Zojoji Temple in Shiba on Tuesday night, attended by many local and visiting Buddhist priests. The ceremony started shortly after 7 p.m. and continued until 6 a.m. Wednesday.

The second day ceremony was held at the Hibiya Public Auditorium from 1 p.m. on Wednesday. The program included addresses by Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, Thai Ambassador to Tokyo Nai Direck Jaiyanama, and Dr. Tetsujiro Inouye, an authority on Buddhist philosophy, who gave a fervent prayer for victory in the War of Greater East Asia.

Navy Band to Play

As one of the features of the Navy Week celebrations to start on May 23, a public concert will be given by the Navy Band at the Hibiya Amphitheater from 2 p.m. of the first day of the celebrations.

JAPANESE SIDELIGHTS

SCIENCE AND SALMON

By Kengi Hamada

Some modern housewives solve their daily menu problem by buying big chunks of beef which are made to stretch for a whole week. On Monday mother roasts the whole caboodle; on Tuesday the family has cold beef; on Wednesday, minced beef; on Thursday, hash; on Friday, maybe hash again. Sonny objects. "Hash again? Oh mother, why can't we have something different for a change?" And so mother opens a can of pink salmon.

If this sounds like an advertisement, we hasten to add that maybe it's because blurb writes have long been encroaching upon the domains of pure literature! From this point, however, we part company. For whereas the ad writer will branch off by expatiating on the superior qualities of a particular dealer's brand of salmon, we wish to say here and now that behind all brands there lies a story of man's gallant fight against the sea. So gallant, indeed, that salmons do not multiply fast enough to satisfy the growing demands of the fish-canning industry. Ergo, strict regulations are enforced by every salmon-fishing country to preserve the supply. Even this, however, is insufficient under the modern regime of mass production and distribution, to say nothing of consumption. Salmons must be increased by artificial breeding.

The salmon we are here concerned with is the species that frequents coastwise waters. It has been frequenting in increasing number along the coast of Hokkaido because pisciculture here is being carried on by the local authorities with marked success.

This salmon is a queer fish. Hatched in fresh water, it swims out to sea, achieves adulthood (about three feet long) in three years, and returns to its place of birth to spawn.

Spawning in Hokkaido rivers notably in the Ishikari and its tributary, the Chitose, begins in early November. 'Tis said that during the egg-depositing season of pre-industrial yesterday the silver hordes swimming upstream were so abundant that you could almost walk across their flashing splashing backs from one bank to the other. Industry for a while depleted the supply, but science soon came to the rescue.

Natural spawning involves a lot of risk and waste. The mother salmon, using her fins, digs a nice little hole in the river bottom, deposits her eggs in it. A male salmon swims by, discovers the eggs, fertilizes them. The chances are, however, that the eggs are either washed away by strong undercurrents before fertilization or buried in the mud by other mother salmons finning away close by to make their own nests.

Man, with the aid of science devised a more effective method of reproduction. At the salmon hatchery in the upper reaches of the Chitose River in Hokkaido, the big fish are treated with a kind of obstetrics known as forced spawning. They are taken from the water by an automatic catcher, a contraption that works like a water-wheel, scooping up and depositing the fish into a water-filled tank without any human hands touching them. Eggs are taken from the belly of the females, and artificial impregnation is done with the milt extracted from the males.

Placed in a water-filled tank at a temperature of some 8 degrees Centigrade, the eggs hatch into small fry in the ninth week. Released in rivers after the big thaw late in May, the baby salmons swim out to sea, where they frolic about in enormous schools until they come of age—if whales tortoises and seals don't gobble them up!

Those that are caught by trawlers are canned, sent to market, and emerge on mother's dinner table where sonny enjoys a respite from hash before it becomes "hashish." Those that escape the fisherman's net return to their cradles up the river to produce another generation of salmons. And human intervention at the hatchery sees to it that that generation is a numerous one, in which there will be no such wastage as is occasioned by that river-bottom mortality inevitable in natural spawning.

In this manner each generation of sea-going salmons begins a new cycle up the river under the aegis of science, that the tribe may keep on fulfilling its predestined role as food for an ever-hungry, ever-increasing population of humans.

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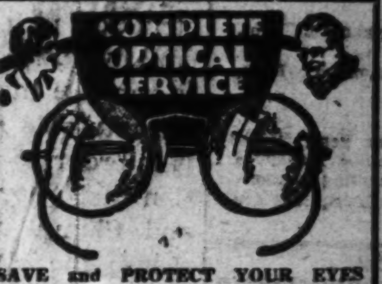

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1943

A Worthless Bait

The abolition of extraterritoriality and retrocession of concessions announced by the Imperial Government on January 9 on the occasion of the entry of the National Government of China into the War of Greater East Asia caused such a shock to the Anglo-American camp that it hurriedly concluded and announced on January 11 a United States-Chungking treaty for the abolition of extraterritoriality and a Britain-Chungking treaty of the same nature. It is now reported that the ratifications of these treaties are shortly to be exchanged.

Evidence is unmistakable that the abandonment of unequal treaties by Japan, which they had been accustomed to abuse and revile as an aggressor nation and propagandize abroad as imperialistic, at once made them realize that the ground of their assertions had been cut completely away from under them. At the same time they also realized that if they maintained their unequal treaties the same charges of aggression and imperialism would bounce back on them, which compelled them in panic to adopt the counter-measures just mentioned. It is only too obvious that in treaties concluded under such circumstances there should be lacking any true spirit of equality based on the principles of humanity and international justice.

Moreover, Anglo-American influence had almost completely been swept out of China by Japan and what little remained of it has been bottled up in the remote hinterland of the country. The areas in which the United States and Britain exercised their rights and had their chief interests, namely Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Tsinan, Hankow, Nanking, Kwangchow and other principal cities and towns of China had been occupied by the Japanese Forces and placed under the jurisdiction of the National Government, so that the United States and Britain, in the first place, did not possess any concessions to retrocede or any power over them. In relinquishing their imaginary privileges, they have acted precisely like a swindler, and a very poor one at that, who, after withdrawing his deposit at the bank, has drawn a bad cheque on the same bank. It is as unprincipled and base as it is ridiculous, a deliberate attempt to cheat a party to whose protection they are committed. The United States and Britain are now seeking to consummate this infamous transaction by an exchange of ratifications.

This, after all, is all of a piece with Britain's gigantic swindle perpetrated on India. In the first Great War it promised India freedom and independence after the war but the cheque was as bad as the one drawn for China, only thousand-fold more serious in its consequence in respect of the misery and suffering it has wrought. The Anglo-American method is not only to hold out a bait and then to withhold the promised benefit but to sacrifice the biter to their own vile ends. International criminals that they are, their very acts cry out to heaven for swift retribution. All the more so when it is remembered that they are accustomed to broadcast vicious propaganda against others behind their masks of humanity and justice.

The United States Congress is now pretending to improve the treatment of the Chinese in America by introducing amendments to the Immigration Laws in order to pat the anti-Japanese leaders on the back and to earn the good graces of the Chinese, but this too is a bait with a sharp hook concealed behind it. It is far from the intention of the race-discriminating Americans to accord the Chinese any equal treatment with their compatriots. The attitude of the United States has consistently been that of discrimination against the Chinese as an inferior race. What other construction than that of expediency can put on this sudden change in policy, when there have been no signs whatever that the Americans have outlived their sense of racial superiority? In view of this fact, whatever amendments may be made in the Immigration Laws can only be makeshift devices to be emasculated easily enough by suitable manipulation in their enforcement.

The fundamental attitudes of the United States and Britain betray discrepancies at every turn, the former harboring the design of world conquest and the latter a desperate anxiety to retain its ill-begotten possessions at any cost, thereby developing friction from time to time. Any thorough unity in these circumstances is impossible. Although, in this way, their interests cross each other, they agree on one point, that the menace of a Japan, Germany and Italy united for the construction of a just and rational new order is equally grave to both. It is solely in order to remove this menace that these incompatible interests are fighting in cooperation. It is in order to achieve the aim of this cooperation that they are utilizing the Soviet Union and Chungking. Again, it is in order to assure the smooth utilization of the Soviet Union and Chungking that they are weaving out their honeyed words and resorting to such methods as the abolition of unequal treaties, amendments to the Immigration Laws, Lease-Lend arms supply, incitement of Chiang Kai-shek, sumptuous dinners for Soong Mei-ling and the like.

Nevertheless, the people of China, with any insight into the nature of things and the nature of the current war in particular, have seen through their sugar-coated devices and are advancing straight toward their goal of China's reconstruction and liberation of East Asia, while, ironically enough for Anglo-American efforts, more and more Chinese have been pledging their allegiance to the cause of the crusade against the United States and Britain.

Thus Tagore Has Spoken . . . .

The day breaks in the east, like a bud bursting its sheath to come out in flower. But if this fact belonged only to the outside world of events, however could we find our entrance into it? It is a sunrise in the sky of our consciousness, it is a new creation, fresh in bloom, in our life. Open your eyes and see. Feel this world as a living flute might feel the breath of music passing through it, feel the meeting of creative joy in the depth of your consciousness. Meet this morning light in the majesty of your existence, where it is one with you. But if you sit with your face turned away, you build a separating barrier in the undivided sphere of creation, where events and the creative consciousness meet.

* * *

The question is asked, if life's journey be endless where is its goal? The answer is, it is everywhere. We are in a palace which has no end, but which we have reached. By exploring it and extending our relationship with it we are ever making it more and more our own. The infant is born in the same universe where lives the adult of ripe mind. But its position is not like a schoolboy who has yet to learn his alphabet, finding himself in a college class. The infant has its own joy of life because the world is not a mere road, but a home, of which it will have more and more as it grows up in wisdom. With our road the gain is at the end, but with this world of ours the gain is at every step; for it is the road and the home in one; it leads us on yet gives us shelter.

* * *

Our will attains its perfection when it is one with love, for only love is true freedom. This freedom is not in the negation of restraint. It spontaneously accepts bondage, because bondage does not bind it, but only measures its truth. Non-slavery is in the cessation of service, but freedom is in service itself. A village poet of Bengal says:

"In love the end is neither pain nor pleasure,
but love only.
Love gives freedom while it binds, for love is
what unites."

A Year Ago Today

May 20, 1942

In widespread attacks, Japanese bomber and fighter formations this morning and afternoon blasted objectives at Kweilin, Chuanchow and Yungchow, important points along the railway between Hengyang, Hunan Province, and Kweilin, Kwangsi Province. In the face of the enemy anti-aircraft fire, the Japanese Air Forces bombarded severely enemy airdromes and military establishments, and heavily damaged the central part of the runway of the Kweilin airdrome.

* * *

The Chairman of the Senate Defense Committee of the United States Congress stressed today that the shipping condition is such that it is impossible to transport military equipment even if they were produced on the outlined basis.

* * *

Loss of tonnage is rapidly mounting, particularly after December, 1941, it was admitted in Washington today. This, coupled with the acute shortage of steel, has created a serious problem, and it is rumored in Washington that the Government may discontinue building battleships temporarily in order to allocate more steel for cargo ship construction.

* * *

Japanese Army Air Units carried out devastating bombing operations today on various strategic points in Kiangsi Province. The raiding planes furiously bombed enemy military establishments at Yushan, Kuanghsin, Kweich, Tungsiang, Tsinsien, Linchuan, Nancheng, Lichuan and other points along the Chekiang Railway.

* * *

Denouncing British defeats in Burma as well as in Malaya, Leslie Hore Belisha, former British Secretary of State for War, in a speech before the House of Commons today, bitterly attacked the Churchill Government for its incompetency.

* * *

Complaints are being voiced in Australia because the wealthy people are buying up clothes while the workers simply have no chance at all of buying. The Minister of War Organization is planning to restrict sales to conserve stocks.

COLLAPSE OF BRITAIN GAINS MOMENTUM IN 20TH CENTURY

Rapid Rise of Germany Shook British Supremacy From Its Very Foundation

By TOSHIKI IMAI
(From the Kuzure-Yuku Eiteikoku Nijunen-shi)

Part II

(Continued From Tuesday)

Need it be added that every time Britain felled her adversary, she snatched his and his ally's territories or established British rule over any territory in dispute? In this way she wrested Canada from France, Cape Colony and Ceylon from Holland, Gibraltar from Spain. In this way she elbowed out France and established British rule over India.

Meanwhile, Spain, Holland, Sweden, etc., all strong powers early in the modern age dropped out one after another and England, France, Prussia, Austria and Russia became the five great Powers in Europe. Out in another continent, however, British supremacy was unchallenged, absolute. Following the Vienna Conference at the time of Napoleon's downfall, Britain's position went far beyond the reach of any of her rivals. At the time of the enthronement of Queen Victoria, it is said, every morning's paper brought news of the gain of more land. While it is true that the Crimean War was the only major war during the 64-year reign of Queen Victoria, it is equally true that she kept her troops busy somewhere in the world all the time throughout that period. Here, too, we find the British honestly depicted as an aggressor nation.

Founded on Industry

Britain's prosperity after the 19th century was founded on her superior industry. With the progress of industry under Government protection in modern times, England, from being a mere exporter of wool, grew to be a large supplier of textiles. The invention of the steam engine by James Watt, of the cotton spinning jenny by Richard Arkwright and of the power-loom by Edmond Cartwright in the 18th century enabled the revolutionization of British industry far ahead of other countries. The copious output of iron and coal in the homeland, plus the easy acquisition of raw cotton and other materials from the colonies, quickened the tempo of the progress of her industries, beginning with cotton spinning. A corresponding development was made in her commerce shipping and such other capitalistic enterprises. Indeed, Britain's economic power outweighed her political influence.

This El Dorado is described by Friedrich List, the celebrated German economist in the mid-19th century, as: "England is a world unto itself with riches and power exceeding those of all the other worlds combined." If Britain was for free trade, it was because she was the economic center of the world. Behind her voice in practically every international issue, and behind the marked infiltration of English culture in other lands, there was this economic might, in addition to military strength.

But, already in the resplendent age under Queen Victoria, a reverse of fortune was knocking. To be sure, she has kept on advancing from those days down to the present, as is shown by statistics. But the tempo of advance slowed down. Step by step she was being caught up with by other Powers. In other words, her opponents began to rise markedly. Up to the latter half of the 19th century, most of her rivals, busy with domestic problems and harassed by external complications, could only look with folded arms at British expansion abroad. A new era had now come.

Coincided With Restoration

It is significant that the advent of the new era synchronized with the Restoration of the Meiji in our country. Germany's national unification was realized in 1871. The Kingdom of Italy was born in 1861 and perfected in 1870. All were epochal events in the history of the 19th century. Japan, Germany and Italy simultaneously moved out into the open, preordained to secure the total eclipse of the British world domination. The United States, with the Civil War over in 1865, had solved pending domestic issues, solidified her national footing and completed preparations for activities on the international stage. Thus, around the time of our Meiji Restoration, the principal European and American powers set their houses in order.

Then followed their rapid industrial progress, which ushered in an age of imperialism. Crying for territorial redistribution, the Western Powers fought their way into virgin lands. The days of British monopoly were gone. In a short span of 20 years, the greater portion of Africa was partitioned: so was Asia, except Japan. The innumerable islands dotting the vast expanse of the Pacific found their new masters in Occidental nations.

Britain's first and foremost preoccupation at this time was to keep intact the overwhelming supremacy she had attained after defeating Napoleon. She left no stone unturned to nip any influence that might menace it. What harassed her most after Napoleon was the southward advance of Russia, to check which was the sole aim of her Eastern policy and with which she dealt deftly. At the same time, she participated in the hot race for land in the closing years of the 19th century. By waging the infamous Boer War amid a storm of world-wide censure, she acquired a tremendous new territory in South Africa.

The close of the 19th century found Britain a "Have" country with an over-abundance of all the vital resources, such as English iron and coal, Canadian cereals, South African gold, Indian raw cotton, Australian wool, to mention the principal items. Land no longer attracted her. All she wanted was to remain on this bed of roses and to open up new outlets for her industrial products and new fields for the investment of her accumulated capital. Motives of calculation impelled the erstwhile militant aggressor to make a complete volte face and to preach peace and freedom as a means to maintain the status quo. Her pacific advocacy was the mask for her defensive imperialism.

Among the tasks to which Joseph Chamberlain, an incarnation of British imperialism, addressed himself with vim and vigor was to effect closest unity, political, economic and military, with the Dominions for establishing a solid federal structure politically and creating an English bloc economically. The ultimate objective, of course, was to keep the Dominions tied to the home country and thereby maintain the status quo. Under the cloak of racial freedom, Britain helped the independence of Greece, Belgium and many a Latin American country and gave support to other minor nations to keep them estranged from, or to prevent them from coming under subjection to, rival powers and so retain the British spheres of influence, political and economic.

Menace Grew Pronounced

With the dawn of the 20th century, the menace of rival powers grew pronounced. Above all, the rapid rise of Germany threatened to shake the foundation of British supremacy, while the phenomenal strides of the United States eclipsed Britain's position. The expansion of the German navy undertaken by Admiral Alfred Tirpitz soon proved an impediment to the maintenance of Britain's naval supremacy. About the same time, America also expanded her navy. The two-power standard began to crumble. "Not whether we shall be able to keep up the two-power standard, but whether we are actually maintaining a one-power standard—that is the burning question. At no time in modern history has the British navy been menaced so seriously as now." These words of Arthur Balfour's in the Lower House in 1909 are an eloquent testimony of Britain's exasperation at that time.

Britain made up her mind to increase her navy, and an Anglo-German naval building race ensued. But the Liberal Party Cabinet, still clinging to the dream of an international agreement for naval reduction, sent Richard Burdon Haldane, Secretary for War, to Germany in 1912 (two years before the outbreak of World War I) for that purpose. But Germany would not budge and the negotiations blew over. First Lord of Admiralty Winston Churchill took the only alternative to launch a naval expansion based on the principle of a 60 per cent superiority over Germany. Even in this respect alone, a war between the two countries was thought unavoidable.

Astounding, too, was Germany's industrial advancement. "Britain has been the workshop for the whole world in the past. She will continue to be so in the future," said Cobden in the mid-19th century. "In industrial technique Germany can offer us no competition," muttered Palmerstone in surprise at the backward state of German industry when he visited Berlin in 1844. Half a century passed. German industry was now closing in on British. Old-style and conservative British methods soon had to give way to modern, progressive German systems, with goods "Made in Germany" glutting the world's markets.

The industry of another country, particularly that of the United States, also progressed in the mean time. The fact was that the heavy exports of British machinery had only served to bring about industrial development in other countries. Ironically, the huge British investments in American development enterprises made America a formidable rival to Britain in the field of industry. "This industrial redistribution," said Prince Kropotkin, "is far more significant than the shifting of commercial supremacy from Italy to Spain, from Spain to Holland, from Holland to Britain." International division of labor, a fond ideal of the British, vanished like a dream. After all, British monopoly was against the law of nature; the redistribution was a historic inevitability. In shipping, too, the queen of the seas had a candle held to her as de luxe mammoth German ships came to ply in the Atlantic.

With Germany as the greatest menace to Pax Britannica, a change was introduced in Britain's course of action after 1900. Her navy was reorganized with Germany as the potential enemy. Her foreign policy was remoulded accordingly. When Russia's defeat by Japan spelt a recess from Britain's long preoccupation with staving off the southward turn of the Czarist Empire, the Albion entered into the so-called Triple Entente with France and Russia in 1905 and 1907, respectively. Giving up the "glorious isolation," she reconciled with her long-time foes. It was a major turning point in modern diplomatic history. It was the realization of the policy of encircling Germany and eventually led to World War I.

Was Only Quick Medicine

It looked as if the first World War had been a panacea for Britain's chronic ills. It was not. It was, at best, a quick medicine with no restorative effect on her senility. The 20 years between the First and Second World Wars were a lull in the downward slide of the British Empire, as we shall presently see.

The Versailles structure, far from bringing about a new post-war world order, helped the preservation of peace a la Anglaise. The Washington Conference, the Nine-Power Treaty, the London Conference, etc. all were further guarantees for the upkeep of the Versailles order. A similarity is noticeable between the League of Nations and the Holy Alliance concluded at the Vienna Conference. Each marked the termination of a war of unprecedented magnitude and was intended to uplift the ensuing peace treaty. Whereas Metternich-Winneburg of Austria sought to preserve the structure based on that Alliance, Britain was given to destroying it. In the League of Nations, however, the same Britain was the staunchest champion for the League-sponsored status quo. Britain was in the League what Austria had been in the Holy Alliance a century before.

Supported by the victorious Britain, France and the United States, the Versailles structure prevailed for a dozen years or so after the Paris Conference. But Britain no longer enjoyed the supremacy she did in the 19th century. This is clear from the outcome of the Washington Conference alone. Post-World War I England had generated to the extent of having to yield to parity with the United States.

America became an enfante terrible of the world after the War. She took the initiative in the discussions of all the important international issues. The Dawes and Young Plans, named after the chairmen of the reparations conference of 1924 and 1929, tell of America's leading role in the efforts in that direction. The economic recovery of Europe was hopeless without American help. The abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was unmistakably a British gesture of obsequiousness to the United States. English-style peace turned into Anglo-American peace, an Anglo-Saxon world order. This, of course, meant a shrinkage in British prestige.

(To Be Concluded)

Which Way?

Contemporary JAPANESE POEMS

By Asataro Miyamori

Soma Gyofu (1883—)

Gyofu is a prominent poet and edits a literary magazine, "No wo Ayumu mono," or "A Stroller in Fields." He has published a few collections of his own verses and many books on Japanese literature.

Japanese Cherry Saplings

Zensekai ni Yamato-zakura no Nae wakachi
Hana saku haru wo Matazarame yamo.

To all the countries of the world
I would send saplings of Japanese cherry,
And patiently wait for the spring
When they grow up and flower beauteously.

If the reader remembers that the cherry flower is the symbol of the Japanese spirit, he will readily realize the significance of this symbolic poem.

The Imperial Troops

Ame ga shita Hitotsu no ie to Naran made
Kami no mi Ikusa Susumi yamazu mo.

The Imperial troops of gods
Will never cease to march heroically,
Until all countries under the sun
Unite and form one family.

White Plum Blossoms

Kuni kozori Tatako toki wo Shiraume wa
Sugasuga shiku mo Yuki no naka ni saku.

Now that all Japan
Is fighting strenuously,
Lo! amidst the snow
White plum flowers bloom beautifully.

Skylarks's Songs

Hibari no koe Kiku to awogeru Ohzora ni
Kokoro wa tokete Yukue shirazu mo.

On hearing skylarks' songs,
I gazed up at the blue sky,
Into which my heart has melted
And whither it has gone I can't descry.

Crickets

Sayo fukete Nami-oto takaku Hibiku nimo
Magirezu nakeri Niwa no korogi.

The waves roared loud
At the dead of night;
Yet undrowned in the sound,
The garden crickets sang with all their might.

White Clouds

Ohzora wo Shizukani shiroki Kumo wa yuku
Shizukani ware mo Ikubeku arikeri.

Across the great blue sky
White clouds pass quietly.
I too would live my life
In such tranquillity.

Footprints

Shimeyakani Nuretaru asa no Suna hama ni
Hito suji nagaku Tsuzuku Ashiato.

Walking along the shore,
Upon the soft wet morning sand,
I noticed how behind me footprints lay
In one continuous line on the strand.

This verse symbolizes the poet himself, leaving faint footprints, destined to be soon effaced, on the illimitable plain of human life.

Hail

Chi ni ochite Muretsu odoritsu Korogarite
Yagate kieyuku Tama-arare haya.

Alas! the beads of hail!
They fall upon the ground,
They crowd, they roll, they bound,
And then they melt away.

Evidently "the beads of hail" are a symbol of the lives of men.

Sasaki Nobutsuna (1872—)

Nobutsuna is one of the most eminent poets of the day and an authority on the Manyoshu Anthology. He has published a few collections of his own verses and written numerous books on Japanese poetry.

The Spring Breeze

Negawakuwa Ware harukaze ni Mi wo nashite
Urei aru hito no Kado wo towabaya.

Would that I could become
The soft spring breeze,
And call at the doors
Of men whom sorrows freeze.

The Morning Breeze of Spring

Soshiru hito Ata-nasu hito mo Nikukarazu
Tamoto ni karoshi Haru no asa-kaze.

I hate not the men who do me wrong,
The men who slander me spitefully,
Now when the morning breeze of spring
Is caressing my long sleeves lightly.

The influence of sweet spring upon the poet's heart is delightfully depicted.

My Verses

Waga utazo Waga inochi naru Waga uta zo
Waga namida naru Waga chishio naru.

My verses are my life;
My verses are my tears;
They are my blood,
My hopes and fears.

My Chosen Way

Michi no ue ni Nokosan ato wa Ari mo arazu mo
Ware tsutsushimite Waga michi yukan.

My footprints on the road
May be effaced or stay;
Howe'er it be, I still will go
Most humbly on my chosen way.

Mine Eyes

Kanashiki wa Mizukara ware wo Shireru koto
Waga me sayakani Ware wo miru koto.

I know myself—
It saddens me
That mine own eyes clearly
Mine self can see.

The Sound of Water

Ametsuchi no Kakuroe-goto wo Waga mune ni
Sasayaku gotoki Mizu no oto kana.

Hark! the water sounds as though
It whispers to my bosom
The mysteries of Heaven and Earth
Impossible to fathom.

The True I

Kawari yuku Kino no waga mi Kyo no ware
Izure makoto no Ware nika aruran.

I change from day to day;
The I of yesterday
Was different from the I to-day
Which is the true I, who can say?

The Mountain Village

Tori no koe Mizu no hibiki ni Yo wa akete
Kamiyo ni nitari Yamanaka no mura.

Lo! To the murmuring sound of water
And the birds' clear morning song!
Day has dawned. The mountain village seems
As if unto the Age of Gods it might belong!

Fruits of Wisdom

It is great cleverness to know how to conceal our cleverness.—Rochefoucauld.

He is a fool who cannot be angry; but he is a wise man who will not.—Old Proverb.

The tones of human voices are mightier than strings or brass to move the soul.—Klopstock.

The Front Line Wins When the Home Front Endures

Nippon Times
Evening

Home, Office, Workshop— Battlefields All, for Victory

No. 15,857 TOKYO, THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1943 Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight

Chiang Sorely Worried Over Loss Of Two Army Leaders to Nanking

Yomiuri-Hochi

NANKING, May 19.—The recent participation of the two armies under Generals Pang Ping-hsun and Sun Tien-ying in the peace camp of Nanking has come as an unexpectedly serious surprise to the resisting camp of Chungking.

According to information received here today, General Chiang Kai-shek at first was doubtful of the foregoing fact in view of the past careers and exploits of the two generals, but on verifying the actual desertion of General Pang from the Chungking cause by a formal announcement issued by the Japanese Army on May 17, he immediately discussed measures to cope with the situation with Yeh Chieh, Sheng Chen and other military leaders and simultaneously ordered Commander-in-Chief Chiang Ting-wen of the 1st War Section to prevent the Chungking forces on the Shansi-Hopei-Honan provincial border front from joining the peace camp.

Meanwhile, in fear of the foregoing two generals' participation in the Nanking camp unfavorably affecting the resisting camp and the Allied countries, Chiang is racking his brains to keep the fact secret. He instructed a spokesman of the Chungking Military Committee to make a false broadcast last night in the following words:

"In the recent Taihang campaign, the enemy assaulted General Pang Ping-hsun's Headquarters. General Pang resisted for three days and nights with a small unit of special service corps. Unfortunately, however, he was injured and unavoidably captured."

This broadcast has completely revealed Chungking's uneasiness on the one hand, and, on the other, has brought about an adverse effect by testifying to the correctness of the war results announced by the Japanese Army.

Press Comments

Thursday, May 20

ASAHI—Bogus Justice Exposed; Foreign Trade Plan
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Problems Before India

Bogus Justice Exposed

ASAHI—The United States is confessing its armed incompetence before the world. It is itself exposing the true nature of its humanitarianism and is digging its own grave for ultimate defeat. The frequent attacks its submarines and aircraft have made on Japanese hospital ships can only mean these things.

In violation of the treaty applying the principles of the Geneva treaty to naval warfare, the United States submarines and aircraft between January this year and the end of April carried out nine attacks on seven of our hospital ships. There is absolutely no excuse such as that the enemy could not discern the marks on the vessels. Is it that American airmen and submarine crews are so lacking in training and blinded by panicky fear that they cannot see the clear marks on such large vessels?

The stark truth is that in their case the attacks on the hospital ships were all deliberate. Frantically building shapeless freighters of the "Liberty class" and lacking ships of good performance, the United States is terrified lest the graceful and finely-built hospital ships of ours should be turned into transports, gauging others with the measuring rod of its own vile methods. The United States naval authorities must include at least these attacks on hospital ships in their war results if they are to appease the mounting dissatisfaction of the people over the manner in which they are conducting the war. Whether they take to full-dress warfare or to surprise warfare, they are admitting in eloquent deeds that they really have no confidence in their own power to fight Japan on equal terms.

The United States Government, which had camouflaged its real aims with fair names and thus dragged a people with no will to fight into a pointless war, has now cast off its mask. The anti-Axis nations which had been expecting at least something out of the fair name of democracy will soon realize what that means. The United States is deliberately destroying the most important factor for the heightening and maintenance of its own morale, even if it is counterfeit and hypocritic, namely its claim of justice and humanity.

At the time of the American Civil War, General William Sherman of the Union Army, justified every cruelty, barbarity and inhumanity by declaring that "war is simple hell." When to such a concept there is added racial hatred, we have such atrocity as the machine-gunning of school children perpetrated by American airmen in the April 18 air raid on Japan.

The Sherman victory is still making it impossible for the South to fuse with the North and is preventing unity as a modern state from being achieved by the United States. The history of the first Great War shows that when the American masses, now blindly following the Government, come to know the true situation of the war, realize the grim realities of it and find their dreams rudely shattered, they will rebel against their Government with desperate determination.

We have yet to learn what possible strategic advantages the attacks on our hospital ships give the United States. We only know that the United States is being defeated.

Foreign Trade Plan

ASAHI—The 1943 Foreign Trade Plan was adopted by the Cabinet on May 18, marking the completion of all State plans for the current fiscal year. Last year, in early June, the the State plans were completed, while the daily necessaries mobilization plan, a new addition to the regular schedule, was first adopted at the end of June. This shows that the drafting of the various plans this year has progressed quite rapidly. The adoption of these plans will contribute immensely to the smooth and efficacious operation of our wartime economy.

Due to the fact under the War of Greater East Asia our economy is cut off from Europe and America, the status of our foreign trade among the various State plans has become quite low. But precisely on this account fresh efforts to promote foreign trade have become all the more important.

The chief feature of the foreign trade plan for the current fiscal year is that everything is to be concentrated toward the goal of increased fighting strength. The welfare of the peoples of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has, of course, not been lost sight of, but every ounce of energy is to be devoted to the task of building up our fighting strength. This is seen in the fact that the exports from our country, under the plan, are to be mainly those which are indispensable for the production and marketing of vital materials in the Co-Prosperity Sphere and also in the fact that in the trade balance our payments are to exceed receipts.

These things, as Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki the President of the Planning Board said in his statement, are only natural when we are fighting a war of unprecedented magnitude and when we have only just commenced our work of Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere construction. What is important always to bear in mind in the enforcement of the plan, however, is that we must take care to secure the fullest cooperation of the native inhabitants of the areas concerned through thorough understanding of the mean-

(Continued on Page 2)

Tiny Lads Forced Into Chungking Army, 10-Year-Old War Captive Tells Japanese

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN CENTRAL CHINA, May 19.—"I was made a soldier while playing on my father's farm," was the naive statement of 10-year-old Chou Chih-chen, who belonged to the 15th Chungking Division, and was captured on May 9 by the Onodera Unit in the vicinity of Shaochiawan, about 13 kilometers south of Paifow, Kiangsu Province.

The 10-year-old lad, wearing a private's uniform of the Chungking army, declared that he was a native of Hsingtan, Hunan Province and revealed that Chungking troops had forced him as well as a number of his young friends to join the Chungking army.

Expressing deep indignation at the inhuman mobilization methods of the Chungking army, the men of the Japanese Unit now caring for the little prisoner declared that he was in no way different from any other boy of his age at home.

Chou, who has been renamed Shiro, when asked his opinion of his captors answered, "I like Japanese soldiers, they are kind and give me many sweets."

INTERNAL RIFT AT WASHINGTON SEEN SERIOUS

Churchill, Roosevelt Disagree on Formation Of New War Strategy

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 19.—British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, now conferring in Washington with President Franklin Roosevelt, seems to be having a difficult time in persuading the leaders of the United States Government to turn their attention to the European theater of war. Needless to say, this is due to Britain's stout opposition to the Pacific-first principle advocated by Roosevelt as against Churchill's Europe-first program.

Regarding this internal dispute in the anti-Axis camp, it is interesting to note that Lieutenant-Commander Joseph M. K. Strabolgi, a Liberal member of the British House of Lords, writing for the newspaper, La Razon, clearly supports the stand of President Roosevelt. Strabolgi straightforwardly pointing out the menace of the Japanese Forces, and specially emphasizing the importance of deciding anti-Axis strategy in the light of the entire international war situation, writes as follows:

"The present situation is so critical that anything which becomes a hindrance to the interests of the anti-Axis Powers cannot be allowed to exist both for political and psychological reasons.

"The British offensive in the Akyab area has met miserable failure, and the Japanese Forces are now bearing down upon the threshold of India. On the other hand, Chungking is confronted with a most dangerous situation. General Chiang Kai-shek neither possesses arms nor foodstuffs sufficient to check the Japanese advance. However, we must not forget that Chungking is an indispensable and important base for the anti-Axis armies in advancing their East Asiatic operations.

"On top of all these unfavorable factors, we must also note the fact that Australia is now in a very precarious situation. The anti-Axis armies will do well to carry on their war from the point of view of the international war situation. And I can assure that this is exactly the idea now being entertained by the leaders of the Washington Government."

REORGANIZATION DUE ECONOMIC SETUP IN P.I.

Agricultural, Commerce Body to Undergo Change

Domei

MANILA, May 19.—In line with its wartime foodstuffs production increase policy, the Philippines Executive Commission has decided to partially organize its Department of Commerce and Agriculture, it was revealed.

Under the provisions of an administrative decree issued for the purpose, the Agricultural and Livestock Bureau will be reorganized into the new Bureau of Livestock while the existing Bureau of Agricultural Administration will be converted into the Bureau of Agricultural Production.

With the reorganization, the Department of Commerce and Agriculture will consist of eight bureaus of Agricultural Production, Livestock, Land, Forestry and Fishery, Science, Commerce and Industry, Mining and Meteorology.

Cebu to Reopen Theater

Domei

CEBU, May 19.—The first theater to resume operation since the Americans troops were driven out from the city will be reopened on May 25, with the showing of a Tagalog film and other films from Japan, it was learned.

The opening day is being awaited with anticipation by the city residents and Japanese troops stationed here.

New Plane-Carriers Used

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 18.—For convoying merchant vessels in mid-Atlantic waters to England, new aircraft carriers especially built in the United States, are being used since yesterday, the British Government announced.

Lauds Chosen's Role

Governor-General Koiso

KOISO REVEALS CHOSEN'S ROLE

Governor-General Here on First Visit Since Assuming Post

"The people in Chosen are playing an important role in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, in full collaboration with the people in Japan Proper," declared General Kuniaki Koiso, Governor-General of Chosen, to the press aboard the train bound for Tokyo on Wednesday afternoon. This is General Koiso's first return here after assumption of his post about a year ago.

Immediately upon his arrival here, he proceeded to the Imperial Palace where he registered his name. Later, he called on Home Minister Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando at the Home Office, and then paid his respects at the Meiji and Yasukuni Shrines.

Touching upon the prospective man and material power in the peninsula, the Governor-General stated to the following effect:

"Chosen, with the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident as the turning point, has came into the limelight as a powerful link of Japan, and this has become more and more marked following the occurrence of the China Affair and also of the War of Greater East Asia. In fact, the people in the Peninsula have now come to hold strong faith in the necessity of forging ahead with the mother nation toward successful termination of the war.

"In order to convey the people's wishes to the leaders of the Government and also to let the public know the Government's intentions, a Chosen League for Total National Power was organized last autumn, and this association in now actively carrying on its important work of developing the people there into true citizens worthy of the Japanese nation. As a concrete measures, the League is encouraging the masses to save money and to do their best toward increased production of foodstuffs.

"As regard funds, materials and labor, a self-sufficiency policy is being followed in collaboration with Manchoukuo and North China. Special efforts are being made toward increased production of foodstuffs which forms the basis of various activities.

"With regard to the exploitation of natural resources, proper measures are being pushed forward, in accordance with plans established by the Tokyo Government. Large quantities of such important metals as iron, tungsten, magnesium and lead are being produced. Besides these, there are yet many other hidden treasures still to be exploited.

"Preparations for the forthcoming enforcement of the conscription system are vigorously being made, and many able Japanese soldiers are expected from among the young men there in the future."

Yoshida Completes Tour

Domei

SHANGHAI, May 19.—Admiral Zengo Yoshida, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Fleet in China waters, returned here today from an extensive inspection trip in Chushan Island in the southern part of the Hangchow Bay and its vicinities which he had been making since May 15, it was announced by the Press Section of the Japanese Fleet in China waters today.

MORE U.S. BAIT SEEN TO KEEP CHIANG LEASHED

May Abolish Ruling On Chinese Exclusion To Assure Support

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 18.—As one of America's frenzied efforts to prevent Chungking from dropping out of the anti-Axis camp, the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act will be submitted to the House of Representative, according to Washington dispatches reaching here today.

The proposal has been referred to the Immigration Committee and at the public hearing of the Committee on May 20 Pearl Buck, the pro-Chinese woman novelist, is scheduled to be present.

The Chinese Exclusion Act was passed in 1882 as a discriminatory measure prohibiting the entrance and naturalization of immigrants from the Orient. Therefore, the United States' proposed exemption of the Chinese from this law does not in the least signify any change in America's attitude of racial discrimination against the peoples of East Asia.

This is but another very elucidating proof of America's unscrupulous attitude of stooping to any act for the attainment of her own selfish purposes.

Crisis Is Admitted

Domei

CANTON, May 18.—"A crisis in Chungking's wartime economy is nearing due to the lack of cooperation by the people in Chungking-controlled areas in compliance to the Price Control Law, which was enacted and enforced on January 15 this year," declared Shen Hung-lieh, Chungking's Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, in a report published on May 17, according to information received here from Chiang Kai-shek's capital.

Minister Shen stated the Price Control Law with which the Chungking regime tried to prevent the fast approaching economic crisis proved a complete failure in view of successive and incessant cases of violation.

He stated both large and small merchants, in Chungking-controlled areas, have been devoting themselves

(Continued on Page 2)

AXIS POWERS' STUDENTS TO HOLD AMITY MEETING

Sponsored by Cultural Body of Nippon Univ.

The Japan-Germany-Italy Cultural Society of Nippon University will hold a meeting for the furtherance of amity among students of the Axis Powers on May 23 at the residence of Kisho Tamaya an alumnus of the University, at Takanawa, Shiba-ku, with the support of the Foreign, Education and Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministries.

The meeting is to be attended by students of Manchoukuo, China, Thailand, Germany and Italy, who are studying in Japan, in addition to 22 representatives of the Japanese universities and colleges and 30 members of the Society.

Eiji Amau, President of the Board of Information, Toshio Shiratori, former Ambasador to Italy and other dignitaries, will attend the meeting.

More U.S. Women Wanted

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 18.—The American Government is making desperate efforts to increase its military forces on land, sea and air to meet the new developments of the war.

In this respect, according to reports from Washington, the United States Army Headquarters submitted a memorandum to the Department of War today asking for an increase of 500,000 in the Women's Auxiliary Corps. The number of women in the Auxiliary Corps receiving training at present is 62,000.

Davies Reaches Moscow

Domei

MOSCOW, May 19.—Joseph E. Davies, President Franklin Roosevelt's special envoy, arrived here today from Kuibishev, and he will shortly confer with Premier Josef Stalin, it is reported.

JAPANESE PLANES HIT CHIANG BASES IN WIDE, CRUSHING BOMBER ATTACKS; CHANGTEH, KIENOU SUFFER BIG BLOWS

NEW INHUMAN ATTACK ON MERCY SHIP BARED

Arabia Maru Is Again Made Victim Of Atrocious U.S. Attack From Air

Domei

A CERTAIN SOUTHERN BASE, May 20.—The Arabia Maru, Japanese hospital ship, was attacked by an American Boeing bomber, at 11:35 a.m. yesterday, as she was navigating the sea off the northern end of New Ireland, north of Rabaul and several bombs were dropped on her, but further details are unknown.

The Arabia Maru was bombed at the port of Rangoon by an American plane, on January 4, and thus, this is the second time that she was attacked by an American plane.

Tehshan Also Blasted As Imperial Air Force Resumes Big Activities

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

CENTRAL CHINA FRONT, May 19.—Favored by fine weather after a long interval, groups of Japanese Army planes today left their base to launch an attack on Changteh, the enemy military base along the western bank of Tungting Lake.

Appearing over the city at 3:20 o'clock in the afternoon, Japanese air raiders dive-bombed the military facilities crowded in the western part of the city and completely smashed them.

Another air unit blasted Tehshan, which has lately made a rapid development as a military city in the neighborhood of Changteh, and fuel depots and military barracks along the opposite bank of the Yuan River. All of the Japanese planes returned safely to their base.

Kienou Base Bombed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, May 19.—Favored by ideal weather for a bombing flight, Japanese Air Units today mass-raided Kienou airfield, the most-advanced base for the American air force in China, and scored great war results again.

Leaving an undisclosed base, Japanese up-to-date bomber planes appeared in splendid formation over Kienou Airfield and dive-bombed it braving terrific anti-aircraft gunfire from the ground. A runway under repairs was completely smashed. Then they blasted and set aflame enemy military installations in the city's outskirts. All the Japanese raiders safely returned to their base.

The enemy side had long been engaged in completing Kienou Airfield as the foremost base for the American air force in order to air-raid Japan. Subjected to two furious bombing raids carried out by the Japanese Air Units on May 4 and 8, all military facilities and runways of the same air base had been crushed.

Enemy Plane Downed

Domei

A CERTAIN UNNAMED BASE, May 19.—One P-40 type enemy plane was shot down at a certain point on the Hunan front this afternoon, when two enemy aircraft came over at the altitude of 7,000 meters. Japanese fighters rose to meet the two P-40's as they prepared for attack. Ground batteries also went into prompt action, with the result that one of the planes was brought down and the other forced to flee.

This is the first time enemy planes have made their appearance in this area.

ENEMY KEEP UP BLIND BOMBING

Alghero in Sardinia Suffers Raid--Rome Seen Next Objective

Domei

ROME, May 19.—Anti-Axis air units blindly bombed the city of Alghero on the western coast of Sardinia in the evening of May 17, the Italian High Command announced yesterday.

The raid was aimed at residential quarters as usual, and though it was a bright moonlit night, the enemy planes dropped numerous flare bombs. The bombs hit a great cathedral, famous for its 15th century door and magnificient Gothic architecture, and many residences, including that of the Archbishop.

Particularly, the Alghero Hospital for wounded and sick soldiers was bombed, and six children playing on the street and five women were killed. There were also many wounded in the casualties.

May Strike at Rome

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 19.—Along with the intensification of the war, Rome, an internationally recognized unarmed city, is likely to be subjected to indiscriminate anti-Axis bombings.

A London telegram reaching here reveals that on Tuesday when a British Parliamentary member interpellated in the House of Commons on the necessity of the anti-Axis air forces' bombing Rome because of it being an important military and railway center, Undersecretary of Air Captain Harold Balfour is said to have replied: "There is no treaty which prohibits the bombing of Rome. Accordingly, if it becomes advantageous for us to attack Rome in the prosecution of the present war,

(Continued on Page 2)

FILIPINO WAR PRISONERS TRAINED BEFORE RELEASE

100 Being Drilled By Gendarmes

Domei

CEBU, May 19.—One hundred Filipino war prisoners gathered at the Christian Center here today to start two weeks of intensive training under the supervision of the local Gendarmerie Headquarters before they are to be released.

These men will receive training from the provincial governor, the Mayor of Cebu, the police captain and other local officials who are acting as instructors.

Upon their liberation, the authorities will extend every possible aid to help them to obtain employment as citizens of the new Philippines.

Nippon Lacquer Urged

Domei

HANOI, May 19.—Because of the superiority and practicability of Japanese lacquer, the chief of the Government Tourist Board and adviser of the Chinese Residents' Annamese Industrial Association in Tongking, at today's meeting of the Association, advocated that the Annamese lacquer industry adopt Japanese methods of manufacturing lacquerware.

CHILE CUTS TIES WITH 3 NATIONS

Diplomatic Relations Severed With France, Hungary, Rumania

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 18.—The severance of diplomatic relations with France, Hungary and Rumania was announced by the Chilean Government tonight, according to reports from Santiago.

Chile has for some time been represented in each of these three countries by a Charge d'Affaires. Rumania, on the other hand, maintains a Consulate in Santiago, while Hungary's negotiations with Chile have been conducted through the Hungarian Legation at Buenos Aires.

Later, an announcement was made that Chile has also suspended diplomatic relations with Bulgaria.

In this connection, it may be mentioned that Chile has already severed diplomatic relations with Japan, Germany and Italy.

TURKEY WILL MAINTAIN STRICT NEUTRAL STAND

Menemencioglu's Speech Blasts Enemy Plans

Domei

ISTANBUL, May 19.—Turkey will faithfully observe all international agreements concluded with other nations, and maintain the same close relations, whether they be Axis or anti-Axis, declared Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu in his recent speech delivered at Istanbul.

This utterance of the Turkish Foreign Minister on the strict neutrality of Turkey is regarded significant at present when the Mediterranean situation has undergone a delicate change with the close of the Tunisian battle.

It is the first wish of Turkey to keep out of war and the efforts of anti-Axis nations to bring Turkey into their ranks, which have become quite open since the Adana Conference, held in January, will have little prospect of success.

A certain influential member of the Turkish Senate declared as follows:

"The people of Turkey desire peaceful livelihood, and do not wish to participate in the present war. Their attention is only directed to the protection of their country against foreign aggression."

Saigon to Establish First Japanese School

Domei

SAIGON, May 19.—The first Japanese National School will be opened in Saigon on June 1 as preparations have been completed by the Japanese Association here. There are at present some 1,000 Japanese residents at Saigon and the number is rapidly increasing.

The teachers for the new school Mr. and Mrs. Kazuma Uyeno have already arrived here from Japan. For the present, a portion of the Japanese Hall will be used as the school.

SHONAN, CANTON PLAN AGREEMENT ON TRADE

Coming Pact Expected To Be on Barter Basis

Domei

CANTON, May 19.—A trade agreement between Canton and Shonan, which is now under negotiation is expected by the Japanese Consulate-General here to be concluded in August, it was disclosd today.

The Japanese Consulate-General had opened the negotiations with the Shonan Japanese Military Administration authorities following the successful conclusion of a trade agreement with the authorities in the Philippines.

It is understood that the projected trade agreement between the two ports will be on a barter basis providing the export of petroleum and rubber from Shonan in exchange for paper, silk, textiles, medical herbs and other products from Canton.

Italians Sink Ship

Domei

ROME, May 19.—An Italian torpedo plane unit attacking a group of enemy transports off Algiers, torpedoed three large-sized vessels, and sunk one 10,000-ton class ship, the Italian High Command announced today.

ASIA STUDENTS HERE INCREASE

Chinese, Manchou Youth Now Studying In Japan Total 2,896

Striking evidence that the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has taken another step forward, can be seen from the fact that there are 2,896 Manchoukuoan and Chinese students now studying in Japan as compared with 2,126 students just a year ago.

According to competent authorities of the Education Ministry, students from China top the list with a total of 1,711 followed by those from Manchoukuo totaling 1,185.

This is a tremendous increase considering the fact that all the students now studying in Japan are graduates or have attended schools of high school standard.

These authorities further pointed out that students from China have increased tremendously since the entry of the Nanking Government in the War of Greater East Asia, as an active partner with Japan in January. Another factor for their increase is the announcement by Japan to retrocede all concessions and relinquish its extraterritorial rights in China.

In addition, many students who returned to China following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia have returned to this country to resume their studies. Chou Yu-hai, son of Chou Fu-hai, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and concurrently Finance Minister of the National Government of China, is one of these students.

Other new arrivals included Wang Wen-lung, nephew of Dr. Chu Min-yi, Nanking Government's Foreign Minister, and Hsu Chih-ling, son of Hsu Hsui-chih, Vice-President of the North China Telegraph Company.

Officials of the Education Ministry pointed out that students coming from countries other than China and Manchoukuo have been increasing in number and more students are expected to arrive in the near future.

The number of students from Thailand total 116, which shows an increase of 27 students since May of last year. Mengchiang has sent a total of 96 students which is an increase of 22 students. The total number of students from India, Afghanistan, Burma, French Indo-China, Java, Sumatra, Malai, the Philippines and others, is 35, revealing an increase of eight students.

If students still studying in elementary schools are included, it is believed that the numbers given above would be doubled, if not trebled.

Anti-Axis Air Forces Lose 23 More Planes

Domei

BERLIN, May 19.—In the air battles fought near Sicily and the Atlantic coast area yesterday, anti-Axis air forces lost 23 planes, including several bombers, while German air units lost only two planes, according to German authorities.

The German anti-aircraft corps have brought down 10,000 planes of the anti-Axis air forces since the commencement of the European War up to May 18 this year. The German military authorities issued the following statement in connection with the splendid achievements of the German anti-aircraft corps.

"Enemy planes equivalent to the combined air forces of Britain, France and Belgium at the outbreak of the war in 1939 have been shot down by German anti-aircraft corps. The improvements in military weapons, has enabled the use of large guns for air defense purposes, and it must be said that the above excellent results owe much to the advent of new and improved types of arms. The renovations in the range-finding instruments have also contributed greatly toward the achievement of the present results."

Churchill to Speak

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 18.—British Prime Minister Winston Churchill will speak for about 50 minutes before the United States Congress tomorrow, according to Congressional circles, it is reported from Washington.

Churchill is expected to dwell on the present situation of the World War, and the members of the United States Congress seem to be giving quite importance to the coming speech of the British Prime Minister.

Esteva Reports to Petain

Domei

VICHY, May 18.—Admiral Jean Esteva, Governor-General of Tunisia, who had been maintaining close cooperation with the Axis forces ever since the opening of the Tunisian campaign, left Tunis on May 12 for France, following the withdrawal of the Axis forces from Tunisia, and arrived at Vichy today by air.

He was welcomed by French, German and Italian high officials, and immediately submitted his report to Marshal Philippe Petain, Chief of State.

Prays for Protection

Ambassador Jaiyanama

BUDDHIST RITES HELD IN TOKYO

Nirvana Day Observed In Hibiya Hall; Aoki, Jaiyanama Give Talks

Commemorating the most sacred day for all Buddhists, the Buddha's Nirvana Day, a Wisakabusha ceremony was held at the Hibiya Hall on Wednesday afternoon.

The occasion was celebrated simultaneously with similar observances throughout Thailand, Burma, Ceylon and India, thus symbolizing the spiritual ties among the countries of East Asia.

The solemn singing of a Buddhist hymn and the reading of Pali Scriptures inaugurated the meeting which was marked with statements by Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, and Nai Direck Jaiyanama, Thai Ambassador to Japan.

The address by Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Aoki follows:

"There is no need to point out that the War of Greater East Asia is a veritable crusade which has for its direct object, the destruction of the common enemy of the East Asiatic races, and its ultimate ideal, the establishment of the New Order of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"The Co-Prosperity Sphere signifies an ideal new order embracing all the political, economic and cultural questions within East Asia. It has as its premise the common feeling of the entire East Asiatic races in its foundation. And where are we to seek that common feeling or consciousness sufficiently strong to bind all the East Asiatic races together?

"I want to find at least one of the most important sources for this common consciousness in the faith of the Buddhism.

"The reason I have in regarding the Buddhist faith important in this connection, is because I believe the very principle of self-sacrifice and merciful tolerance of Buddhism is the most effective instrument and the driving-power in constructing the New Order in East Asia.

"Today we are celebrating the Nirvana of the Buddha, the eternal object of Eastern faith, at this Hall in Tokyo, simultaneously with various Buddhist rites in East Asia. Some of them are being broadcast to all East Asiatic countries.

"This must be said to be a very realistic picture of the War of Greater East Asia—the very symbol of the reconstructed New Order of East Asia.

"In this solemn religious atmosphere, we must renew our faith in our crusade and strengthen our determination to fight this war through to a victorious finish."

Jaiyanama Gives Talk

Ambassador Jaiyanama's address follows:

"On this happy occasion I am honored to be invited to address you.

"The Buddha's Nirvana Day today, is considered the most sacred day in the Buddhist calendar by all the Buddhists in the world.

"Throughout my country, Thailand, Nirvana Day is celebrated with great pomp and splendor. All over the world, this occasion is being observed by the Buddhists.

"Today, we the Buddhists, pray so that we may be able to follow the teachings of Buddha by practicing good conduct and avoiding injustice.

"I pray for the brilliant future of the International Buddhist Association and that all the Buddhists will prosper under the protection of Buddha."

Duke Sees Roosevelt

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 19.—Duke of Windsor, Governor-General of the Bahamas, accompanied by British Prime Minister Winston Churchill now visiting Washington, called on President Franklin Roosevelt at the White House, and it is reported that the Duke had conferred with the President concerning the migration of labor from the Bahamas to the United States, according to Washington reports.

JAVA TO BOOST PAPER OUTPUT

Production of Soap Will Also Be Raised By New Industry Plan

Domei

DJAKARTA, May 19.—The output of paper and soap in Java will be doubled when the present plan of the Department of Industry of the Military Administration, to achieve self-sufficiency in the supply of caustic soda, has materialized.

In view of the indispensability of caustic soda in light industries, the revival and development of which is being fostered with a view to assuring the supply of daily necessities in Java, the Department of Industry has decided to launch a project for the increased production of this chemical.

The production of this chemical in Java is limited to a small amount produced by a certain paper factory in Preanger Province for its exclusive use. Consequently, in pre-war days nearly all the supply of caustic soda had been imported from abroad.

In order to assure self-sufficiency of this chemical, it has been decided to convert idle factories, into caustic manufacturing plants.

As a first step, the idle sugar mills in Malang and Besuki Provinces will be converted. In this connection, measures to provide the necessary personnel and equipment have been taken. The plants are expected to be completed before the end of this year.

Having in the background Madura Island, the greatest salt producing center of the East Indies, and also an ample labor market, these caustic soda plants are assured of a big amount of output.

Paper and soap manufacturing will be benefitted the most from the increased production of caustic soda. With only three paper factories in the whole of Java, which in pre-war days depended upon imports from Japan and Scandinavia, plans also have been drawn to increase paper production.

Besides the pulp produced from straw, success has been already achieved in the manufacture of kraft pulp from the core of a certain plant, of paper from mixture of kapok waste and old paper, and pulp from a certain pine.

Since a considerable quantity of copra has already been collected by the Joint Copra Handling Office, founded some time ago, the production of soap from copra is expected to be increased not only to fill domestic requirements, but also enough for export to other areas in the event of the commencement of the increased manufacture of caustic soda.

Enemy Keep Up Blind Bombing

(Continued From Page 1)

we would not hesitate to do it."

It should be noted that in view of the unique nature of Rome, the Anglo-American air forces have so far refrained from raiding the city, although other Italian cities in various places have been subjected to blind bombings. However, well-informed observers here presume that the decision to carry out unscrupulous bombing attacks on Rome have already been reached.

Flays Enemy's Action
Special to the Nippon Times

ROME, May 19.—Commenting on the announcement of the finding of explosive pencils after the air raid last Sunday night on the lower part of the Tiber zone, the Giornale d'Italia, putting together the announcement with the news that leaflets also were dropped during the same raid, says that at first sight it looks like a contradiction but that in reality it shows the spirit and character of the enemy.

Disappointed by the firm resistance of the Italian people, they now take up the dropping of leaflets.

These leaflets, more or less similar to those which have been dropped nearly everywhere during the three years of war, were also dropped in Rome last Sunday night.

But, with these invitations to surrender, they also dropped those sinister gadgets that have made victims of innocent children in Sicily, Reggio Calabria and Afrogola, and which were picked up in considerable number also at Civitavecchia (near Rome) last Saturday.

North China Discusses Communist Extermination

Domei

PEKING, May 19.—To discuss ways and means of wiping out Communism, the North China Political Affairs Commission will hold a conference here for two days beginning from tomorrow.

Four provincial governors and three special municipality mayors of North China will also attend the conference. Various measures submitted by the anti-Communist committee are expected to be discussed at the conference.

Joy Fills Home of Ex-Leader of Burma, Saw, As Eldest Daughter Can Pursue Study Here

All Burma rejoices to hear the glad news that happiness has come once more to the home of U Saw, former Prime Minister of Burma, where his wife and two daughters anxiously await tidings of his whereabouts and well being. Taken prisoner by the British more than a year and a half ago, no news has come to console U Saw's anxious family, and the Burmese remember the disappearance of their former leader as "Burma's tragedy," reports the Mainichi's correspondent from Rangoon.

However, the coming marriage of U Saw's eldest daughter and her expected visit to Japan has brightened the home. The eldest daughter, fervently desirous of studying in Japan, had been earnestly studying the Japanese language in the hope that some day, when her father returned, she would be allowed to visit the land of her cherished dreams.

Although she had mastered Japanese sufficiently to carry on an ordinary conversation, her wishes seemed to have little hopes of realization, for she could not leave her mother and young sister behind.

Then the mother, who was fully aware of the desire that burned in her daughter's heart, thought of a way whereby her daughter might study in Japan, freed from the worry of the folks at home.

She had arranged for the marriage of her daughter to Maun Kin, a distant relative, and one of the young leaders at present in Burma's police force. The wedding will take place at the end of this month.

Now, as Maun Kin will look after the mother and the younger sister during her absence, former Prime Minister Saw's eldest daughter will see the fulfillment of her desire to study in Japan and do her part in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Poles, Czechs Fail To Sign Agreement

Domei

LISBON, May 18.—The negotiations which were being conducted between the refugee Governments of Poland and Czechoslovakia for the conclusion of a treaty of alliance have been suspended for the present, it is announced by Hubert Ripka, Foreign Minister of the refugee Czechoslovakian Government, according to reports from London. The Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister did not state definitely the causes of the susension of the treaty negotiations, merely saying that a certain difficulty had arisen. He added, however, that the two countries would maintain the policy of cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

ing of the War of Greater East Asia on their part.

Problems Before India

TOKYO SHIMBUN.—The counter-offensive campaign so persistently continued by the Anglo-Indian forces in the Akyab area since December last year have resulted in an utter British rout for all their pains, owing to the Japanese occupation of Maungdaw on May 14. Inasmuch as the British had counted more on the political side of the Burma campaign, that of retaining the confidence of Chungking and of the Indian people by a demonstration of armed prowess, than on the strategic side of wresting back the Burma Road and of regaining their foothold on the areas full of material resources, their miserable defeat is likely to contribute to the internal disintegration of the enemy camp, especially in intensifying the Indian independence movement.

Maungdaw now occupied by the Imperial Forces is situated only 100 kilometers or so from Cox's Bazar the nearest military base of the enemy, and the Indian people are feeling the decline of their oppressor and exploiter quite at hand. They cannot help but realize that Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's statement that Japan would stint no support and aid toward the independence of India is taking concrete shape in the tramp of feet marching so near.

Already there has been an indication that the British defeat at Burma has rekindled the flame of the anti-British movement throughout India. The Moslem League is reported to have moved for a rapprochement with the National Congress Party. Also, on the strategic side, with the Anglo-Indian Army betraying its utter incompetence, the morale among the soldiers has been markedly affected and deserters are said to be on the increase, necessitating the mobilization of the savage tribe of Pathans to the first line in order to whip up fighting spirit in the ranks.

The utter chaos now reigning among the British and Indians and the intensified independence movement are bound to shake the foundations of British rule in India. The tragedy of Arakan, therefore, must have come as a warning to the Indian people that Japan is the sole real force that can assure independence to them and that the time has arrived for a courageous awakening.

Taiwan Volunteers Drill

Domei

TAIHOKU May 19.—The first group of the Taiwanese volunteer servicemen is now receiving rigorous military training together with other Japanese soldiers in a certain garrison here.

These Taiwanese volunteers enlisted in December of last year following the enactment of the volunteer military system both in Taiwan and Chosen last fall, and entered the garrison here following completion of preparatory training.

TUNIS FIGHT UPS UNITY OF AXIS

Stronger Cooperation Seen Among Tripartite Powers, Says Hasegawa

The German journal Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung in its May 18 issue gave much prominence to the special interview accorded the correspondent of the paper at Hsinking by Lieutenant-Colonel Uichi Hasegawa, chief of the Press Section of the Kwantung Army, according to a report from Berlin to Domei dated Tuesday.

In the course of the interview, Lieutenant-Colonel Hasegawa stated:

"The fighting in Tunisia seems to have ended. In a modern war, it is only natural that the situation should turn favorable at one time and vice versa. As an officer of the Japanese Army, I have absolute conviction in Germany's fighting capacity.

"The German and Italian peoples should not be deluded by enemy propaganda; they should not be disappointed by a small event which has no bearing on the fundamental operations of the Axis countries. Rather, I should think, the cooperation among Japan, Germany and Italy will be further strengthened as a result of the Tunisian campaign."

Turning to Japan's military action, the Lieutenant-Colonel, continued:

"The Kwantung Army is not playing an active part in the Pacific War, but one cannot underestimate the important position it occupies. The Kwantung Army stands in a position similar to that occupied by the army under the command of Marshal Hindenburg stationed in East Prussia at the time of the first World War. That the existence of Marshal Hindenburg's army was not in vain was proved by a series of events that took place later.

"The operations so far carried out by the Japanese Forces in the Pacific area are merely of an experimental nature: events of great importance will take place in the future. The enemy is now propagandizing as if the Imperial Forces were going to launch an attack on Australia at any moment. Japan, however, is now strengthening its strategic positions, and it is capable of fighting the enemy wherever the latter may launch an attack.

"The Japanese Fighting Services will be able to deal a decisive blow on the Americans whenever the latter commence attacks in the Solomon and Aleutian areas. This does not mean that the Japanese are waiting for the enemy to launch an offensive: it means that they will positively attack at the most advantageous moment. Offense is the best means of defense."

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MACASSAR SETS SEAMEN'S PLAN

To Increase Students In Marine Training Institute From July

Domei

MACASSAR, May 19.—The Macassar Marine Training School, which is now giving a four-month course to the first group of 88 trainees, will increase its enrollment by approximately six times after graduating the initial group this June.

The 500 new students of the second class will commence rigid training from July to become fully qualified to navigate steamers and sailing boats, and thereby aid in the prosecution of the current war.

This enrollment, however, will be increased again to a thousand students in November out of which 600 will be given a course in navigation, and the remaining 400, a course in engineering.

Meanwhile, beginning this September, an advanced department will be created consisting of two sections. One will accommodate enrollees with two years' experience on the high seas or graduates of the ordinary or lower department of the same school. The second section will contain students with secondary school training or those possessing mariners' certificates, which were issued by the former Dutch authorities.

The courses of the high department will extend for one and a half years.

More U.S. Bait Seen to Keep Chiang Leashed

(Continued from Page 1)

to lengthy discussions regarding the merits and demerits of the Price Control Law during the past four months since its enforcement and took no positive steps to cooperate with the Government.

Complaining about the continued rampancy in "black-market" transactions, Chungking's Agriculture and Forestry Minister confessed that the provisional law restricting the prices, which was enacted to supplement the Price Control Law, proved of little avail in remedying the economic instability or disaster.

To cope with the pessimistic situation, Shen said the Chungking regime is planning to carry out three supplementary measures, namely: further strengthening of Government control, replenishment of commodity supplies, and re-adjustment of commodity prices, together with other subsidiary steps such as the stricter monetary control, facilitation of transportation traffic and economy in consumption.

In spite of all those last-minute efforts by Chungking economic experts, the reports admitted that the future prospects of well being in the wartime economical structure in Chungking-controlled areas are growing more desperate due to the non-reception of the regime's laws by the public.

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Manchoukuo, Thailand To Sign Radio Pact

Domei

HSINKING, May 19.—An agreement for international radio exchange is to be shortly signed at Bangkok between Manchoukuo and Thailand as the negotiation for the conclusion of the agreement has smoothly progressed. The first test broadcasting from Thailand to Manchoukuo will be made for one hour from 10 a.m. on Thursday. The test broadcasting from Manchoukuo to Thailand has already been satisfactorily made.

40 Brides-to-Be to Aid Colonizers in Manchoukuo

Realizing that wives should be provided for the sturdy Manchoukuoan colonizers from Japan so that the work of development may be carried on by the following generations, the Manchoukuoan government has established several women's training places in the various important colonization centers.

The recent visit of the connected authorities to Japan for the purpose of recruiting prospective brides has resulted in the assembling of 40 applicants for training at one of the Pinkiang Province training places. The young women hail from Iwate, Miyagi, Toyama and Ibaragi Prefectures.

The future brides arrived in Tokyo Thursday morning and during their stay in the city will pay their respects at the Imperial Palace, Meiji Shrine, Yasukuni Shrine and other places.

They are scheduled to reach their destination in Manchoukuo at the end of this month and participate in the entrance ceremonies of the training institute on June 1.

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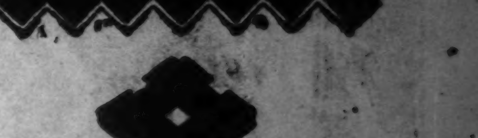

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